MH-CLD

MENTAL HEALTH CLIENT-LEVEL DATA

Mental Health Client-Level Data (MH-CLD): 2022

Data on Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services Through State Mental Health Agencies

SAMHSA

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Mental Health Client-Level Data (MH-CLD) 2022: Data on Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services Through State Mental Health Agencies

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Executive Summary

Mental Health Client-Level Data (MH-CLD) are currently collected for and reported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ) in collaboration with state mental health agencies (SMHAs). MH-CLD provides demographic, clinical, and National Outcome Measures (NOMs) data on clients receiving publicly funded mental health treatment services to behavioral health service providers; researchers; the public; and federal, state, and local governments. The NOMs presented in this report include stability in housing/residential status, adult employment, and access to services/capacity.

Characteristics of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services in 2022

- In the 2022 reporting period (henceforward referred to as "2022")[1], a total of 6,957,919 clients received mental health treatment services provided or funded by SMHAs. The data were provided by 49 states, the District of Columbia, and 3 territories (Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Republic of Palau). One state (Maine) and five territories (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not submit data for 2022 and are therefore excluded from this report.[2]
- Among clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 26.7% (N = 1,853,636) were children (age 0 to 17) and 73.3% (N = 5,096,219) were adults (age 18 and older). The rate per 100,000 population of clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by age group was 2,549 for children and 1,942 for adults.
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 52.0% (N = 961,891) were male and 48.0% (N = 889,060) were female. Among adults, 44.7% (N = 2,275,338) were male and 55.3% (N = 2,812,734) were female. The rate per 100,000 population of children receiving mental health treatment services by sex was 2,585 for males and 2,504 for females. The rate per 100,000 population of adults in 2022 by sex was 1,765 for males and 2,107 for females.
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, the top two race groups were White (60.5%, N = 948,831) and Black or African American (18.0%, N = 282,490). The race groups with the two highest rates per 100,000 population receiving mental health treatment services were American Indian or Alaska Native (5,283 per 100,000; N = 36,814) and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (4,396 per 100,000; N = 6,366).
- Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, the top two race groups were White (66.6%, N = 3,027,272) and Black or African American (19.8%, N = 902,058). The race groups with the two highest rates per 100,000 population receiving mental health treatment services were American Indian or Alaska Native (4,003 per 100,000; N = 100,406) and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (2,956 per 100,000; N = 15,397).
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 73.1% (N = 1,271,371) had a serious emotional disturbance (SED). Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 74.2% (N = 3,547,088) had a serious mental illness (SMI).
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 75.4% (N = 600,000) were in Grade 8 or lower. Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 48.0% (N = 1,250,870) had graduated from high school or had a general educational diploma (GED).

National Outcome Measures Among Clients Receiving Treatment in 2022

- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 94.0% (N = 996,669) lived in a private residence and 3.2% (N = 34,387) were in foster home or care. Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 84.6% (N = 2,777,799) lived in a private residence and 5.6% (N = 183,049) were experiencing homelessness.
- Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 40.8% (N = 1,049,491) were not participating in the labor force, 31.1% (N = 800,144) were unemployed, and 28.1% (N = 723,129) were employed.
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 99.1% (N = 1,837,833) received treatment at community-based programs. Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 96.3% (N = 4,906,474) received treatment at community-based programs.

Client Characteristics and Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses for the 2018–2022 MH-CLD Reporting Periods

- Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, the percentage of child clients (age 0 to 17) was 28.4% (N = 1,820,508) and the percentage of adult clients (age 18 and older) was 71.6% (N = 4,585,626). Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, the percentage of child clients (age 0 to 17) was 26.7% (N = 1,853,636) and the percentage of adult clients (age 18 and older) was 73.3% (N = 5,096,219).
- Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, 48.7% (N = 3,114,424) were male and 51.3% (N = 3,280,547) were female. Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 46.7% (N = 3,238,609) were male and 53.3% (N = 3,703,705) were female.
- Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, the top two race groups were White (66.0%, N = 3,885,844) and Black (20.3%, N = 1,197,419). Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, the top two race groups were White (65.0%, N = 3,976,917) and Black (19.4%, N = 1,184,756).
- Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, 16.6% (N = 944,652) were Hispanic or Latino and 83.4% (N = 4,740,750) were Not Hispanic or Latino. Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 21.7% (N = 1,294,113) were Hispanic or Latino and 78.3% (N = 4,665,950) were Not Hispanic or Latino.
- Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2018 with at least one mental health diagnosis, the two most common diagnoses were depressive disorders (31.0%, N = 1,745,669) and anxiety disorders (21.9%, N = 1,232,371). Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis, the two most common diagnoses were depressive disorders (31.4%, N = 1,851,295) and anxiety disorders (28.3%, N = 1,669,979).

Mental Health Diagnoses Among Clients Receiving Treatment in 2022

- Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis, the most common diagnosis was depressive disorders (31.4%, N = 1,851,295) followed by anxiety disorders (28.3%, N = 1,669,979). The rates per 100,000 population were 552 per 100,000 for depressive disorders and 498 per 100,000 for anxiety disorders.
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis, the most common diagnosis was trauma and stressor-related disorders (32.2%, N = 499,920) followed by attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders (27.1%, N = 421,298). The rates per 100,000 population by mental health diagnosis for children were 687 per 100,000 for trauma and stress-related disorders and 579 per 100,000 for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders.
- Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis, the most common diagnosis was depressive disorders (35.5%, N = 1,540,926) followed by anxiety disorders (29.9%, N = 1,297,948). The rates per 100,000 population by mental health diagnosis for adults were 587 per 100,000 for depressive disorders and 495 per 100,000 for anxiety disorders.
- In 2022, 10 states (California, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas, Florida, Michigan, Maryland, and New Mexico) accounted for 55.6% (N = 3,282,083) of clients with mental health diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.
- In 2022, 10 states (Vermont, New Mexico, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, Arizona, Maryland, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 1,450 and 4,300) of children with trauma and stressor-related disorders receiving mental health treatment services.
- In 2022, 9 states and one jurisdiction (Montana, Minnesota, Iowa, New Mexico, District of Columbia, Arizona, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Maryland, and Oregon) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 1,200 and 2,800) of adults with depressive disorders receiving mental health treatment services.

Section 1. Introduction

MH-CLD Overview

Mental Health Client-Level Data (MH-CLD) are currently collected for and reported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ). State mental health agencies (SMHAs) are state entities with the primary responsibility for reporting data in accordance with the reporting terms and conditions of the Behavioral Health Services Information System (BHSIS) Agreements funded by SAMHSA. The BHSIS Agreement stipulates that SMHAs submit data in compliance with the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHBG) reporting requirements.[3] SAMHSA's MHBG program funds a total of 59 SMHAs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 8 territories.[4]

MH-CLD provides demographic, clinical, and National Outcome Measures (NOMs) data on clients receiving publicly funded mental health treatment services to behavioral health service providers; researchers; the public; and federal, state, and local governments. The NOMs presented in this report include stability in housing/residential status, adult employment, and access to services/capacity. For the purposes of this report, hereafter mentions of NOMs refer to the NOMs data presented in this report only.

SAMHSA uses the MH-CLD data to enhance the understanding of publicly funded mental health treatment service systems. The data are used to inform decisions about SAMHSA's use of its mental health block grant funds; and to better understand the technical assistance and support needs of mental health providers and the communities they serve.

MH-CLD Background

The current MH-CLD system was developed by SAMHSA in collaboration with the MHBG recipients over the period of 2008 through 2010 and was launched in 2011. SAMHSA's CBHSQ is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting MH-CLD along with providing technical assistance to states. For more details on MH-CLD background and context, please see Appendix C.

Section 2. Methodology and Data

Data Presented in the 2022 MH-CLD Annual Report

This report presents aggregated data on 6,957,919 clients receiving mental health treatment services provided for the 2022 reporting period (Sections 3, 4, and 6) and 33,378,102 clients receiving mental health treatment services provided for the 2018–2022 reporting periods (Section 5). For the 2018–2022 reporting periods, there were 6,409,859 clients from 2018, 6,544,803 clients from 2019, 6,948,994 clients from 2020, 6,516,527 clients from 2021, and 6,957,919 clients from 2022. The data presented are organized as follows:

- Key characteristics of clients receiving mental health treatment services (Section 3);
- NOMs of clients receiving mental health treatment services (Section 4);
- Changes over time for client characteristics and the top 5 mental health diagnoses for the 2018–2022 MH-CLD reporting periods (Section 5); and
- The top 5 mental health diagnoses among clients receiving mental health treatment services and their accompanying geographic distribution (Section 6).

Appendices include key definitions, tables corresponding to the visualizations presented in each of the sections mentioned above, and additional MH-CLD background and context.

Reporting Periods, Exclusions, and Methods

The data presented in this report include clients served through a 12-month reporting period as defined by each SMHA.

- Reporting Periods: Forty states and Puerto Rico used the state fiscal year period (7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022) as their reporting frame for MH-CLD in 2022. The state reporting periods are consistent between reporting years to allow for consistency in data and may be calculated by subtracting the corresponding number of years from the dates supplied for 2022 (e.g., if the 2022 reporting period is 07/01/2021–06/30/2022, the reporting period for 2021 is 07/01/2020–06/30/2021). Other states and territories used different starting months (e.g., October) and/or lagged fiscal years. To see the reporting periods for 2018–2022, see Appendix C (Table C-1).
- Exclusions: States that did not submit data for their 12-month reporting periods for a given year are excluded from this report. The number of states that were excluded ranged from five (Alaska, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, and New Hampshire) in 2018 to one (Maine) in 2022. Five territories (American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not submit data for the 2018–2022 reporting periods and were therefore excluded. To see the 2018–2022 exclusions for states, the District of Columbia, and/or territories, see Appendix C.
- Methods: The number of states that used MH-CLD as their sole reporting method decreased from 34 states and 2 territories in 2018 to 32 states and 2 territories in 2022. The number of states that used MH-TEDS as their sole reporting method increased from 10 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico in 2018 to 16 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico in 2022. Connecticut used both MH-CLD (for children and adolescents) and MH-TEDS (for adults) as its reporting method 2018–2022. To see the reporting method for each state, the District of Columbia, and/or territories, see Appendix C (Table C-1).

Data Notes

Data on key client characteristics are visualized as percentages of MH-CLD clients and rates per 100,000 population (Section 3). Data on NOMs are visualized as percentages of MH-CLD clients (Section 4). Data on changes over time for client characteristics and clients with at least one mental health diagnosis are visualized as percentages of MH-CLD clients (Section 5). For MH-CLD clients with at least one mental health diagnosis, data are visualized as percentages of MH-CLD clients and rates per 100,000 population (Section 6). Wherever feasible, the narratives describing the key findings from the visualizations include counts of clients for reference. The data on geographic distribution for clients with mental health diagnoses are presented as counts and rates per 100,000 population. Definitions and specific values of key characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, and others are presented in Appendix A.

The 2022 data for calculating rates per 100,000 population were drawn from the U.S. and Puerto Rico Census Population Estimates[5,6] and the American Community Survey[7] (ACS). These data were adjusted to (1) exclude populations for states not included in this report and (2) calculate subgroup population counts by applying Census subpopulation distribution ratios to observed totals.

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated using the corresponding population denominators. For example, rates for employed persons receiving mental health treatment services are per 100,000 employed persons estimated (via U.S. and Puerto Rico age distributions) to be ages 18 and older in states participating in MH-CLD. Likewise, U.S. Census population estimate ratios were applied to other ACS data to obtain the estimated population counts, for example, for races or 3- to 17-year-old school attendees across participating MH-CLD states, including Puerto Rico.

The data presented in Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this report were calculated after excluding the missing values (i.e., values that are missing, unknown, or not collected/applicable). For example, clients for whom employment status was not applicable (i.e., under 16 years of age) were excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages. Also, child and adult client counts do not always sum to grand total counts because some clients' ages are unknown. Data tables corresponding to charts and/or maps presented in the report, including the missing value counts and percentages, are included in Appendix B.

Finally, since MH-CLD only captures data on clients served through SMHAs using state-defined reporting periods, these data neither represent the total national demand for mental health treatment services nor describe the mental health status of the national population.

Section 3. Characteristics of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services

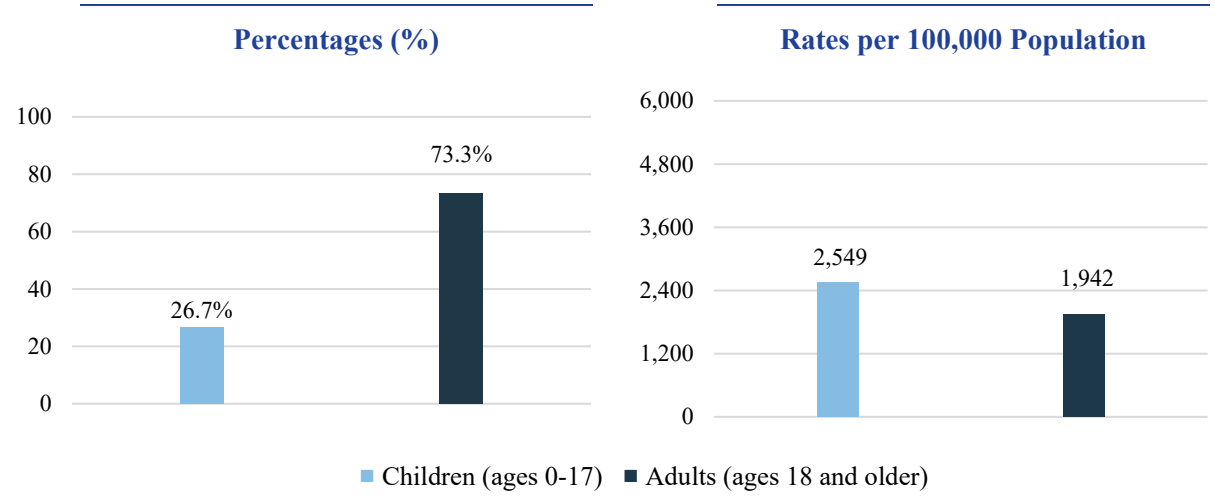
This section presents data on key characteristics of clients receiving mental health treatment services through SMHAs during the 2022 reporting period. Wherever feasible, the data are visualized as percentages and rates per 100,000 population, and narratives describing key findings from the graphs include client counts for reference. For definitions of key characteristics presented, please refer to Appendix A. For detailed data on counts, percentages, and rates corresponding to this section, including missing value counts and percentages, please refer to Appendix B.

Key Takeaways

- Among clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 26.7% (N = 1,853,636) were children (age 0 to 17) and 73.3% (N = 5,096,219) were adults (age 18 and older). The rate per 100,000 population of clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by age group was 2,549 for children and 1,942 for adults.
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 52.0% (N = 961,891) were male and 48.0% (N = 889,060) were female. Among adults, 44.7% (N = 2,275,338) were male and 55.3% (N = 2,812,734) were female. The rate per 100,000 population of children receiving mental health treatment services by sex was 2,585 for males and 2,504 for females. The rate per 100,000 population of adults in 2022 by sex was 1,765 for males and 2,107 for females.
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, the top two race groups were White (60.5%, N = 948,831) and Black or African American (18.0%, N = 282,490). The race groups with the two highest rates per 100,000 population receiving mental health treatment services were American Indian or Alaska Native (5,283 per 100,000; N = 36,814) and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (4,396 per 100,000; N = 6,366).
- Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, the top two race groups were White (66.6%, N = 3,027,272) and Black or African American (19.8%, N = 902,058). The race groups with the two highest rates per 100,000 population receiving mental health treatment services were American Indian or Alaska Native (4,003 per 100,000; N = 100,406) and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (2,956 per 100,000; N = 15,397).
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 73.1% (N = 1,271,371) had a serious emotional disturbance (SED). Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 74.2% (N = 3,547,088) had a serious mental illness (SMI).
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 75.4% (N = 600,000) were in Grade 8 or lower. Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 48.0% (N = 1,250,870) had graduated from high school or had a general educational diploma (GED).

3.1 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Age Group, 2022 MH-CLD

Figure 3.1.1: Percentages and Rates of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Age Group, 2022

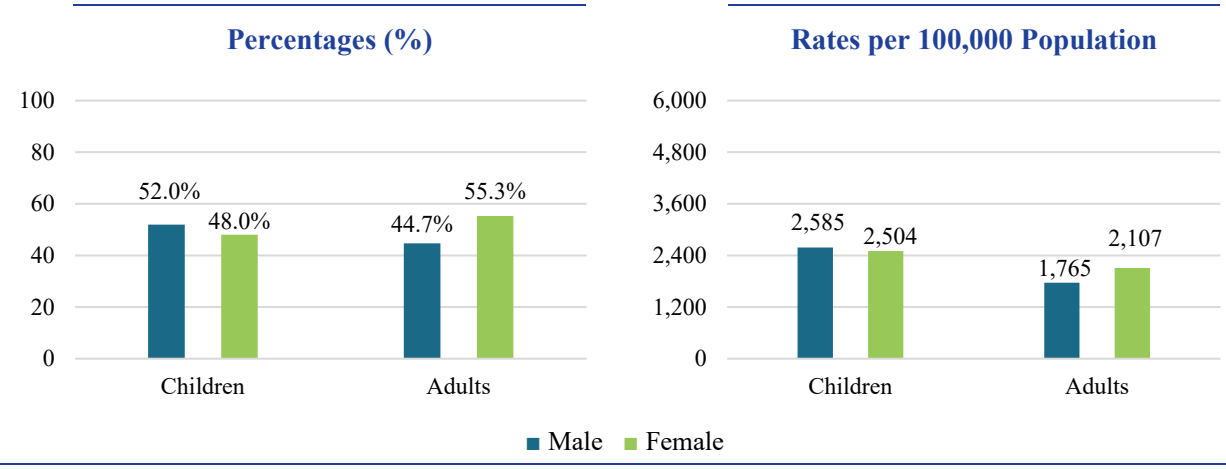


Among clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 26.7% (N = 1,853,636) were children (age 0 to 17) and 73.3% (N = 5,096,219) were adults (age 18 and older).

The rate per 100,000 population[5,6,8] of clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by age group was 2,549 for children (N = 1,853,636) and 1,942 for adults (N = 5,096,219).

3.2 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Sex, 2022 MH-CLD

Figure 3.2.1: Percentages and Rates of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Sex, 2022

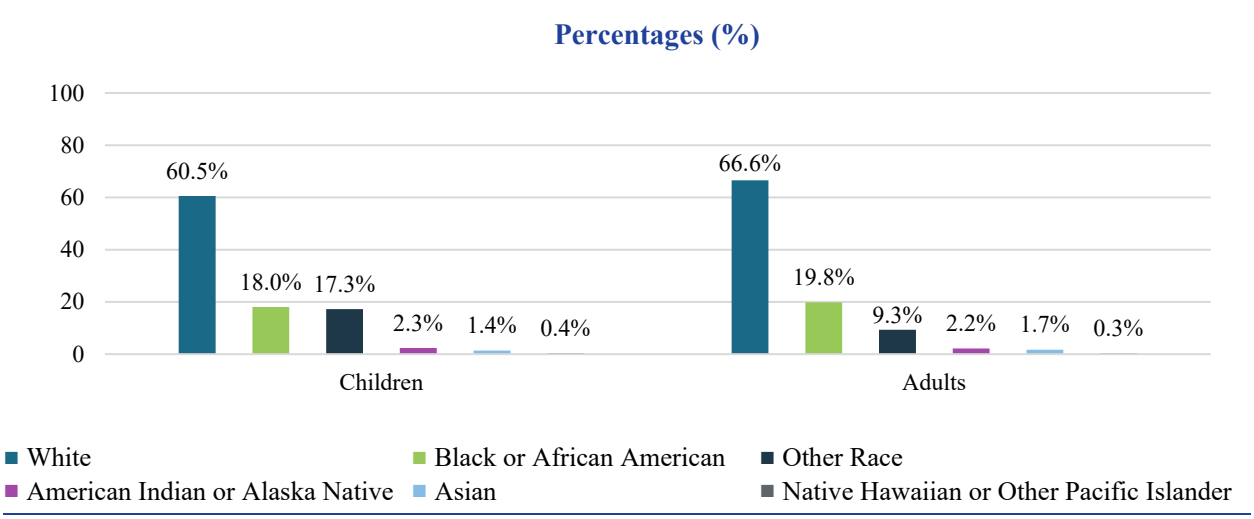


Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 52.0% (N = 961,891) were male and 48.0% (N = 889,060) were female. Among adults, 44.7% (N = 2,275,338) were male and 55.3% (N = 2,812,734) were female.

The rate per 100,000 population[5,6,8] of children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by sex was 2,585 for males (N = 961,891) and 2,504 for females (N = 889,060). The rate per 100,000 population of adults in 2022 by sex was 1,765 for males (2,275,338) and 2,107 for females (N = 2,812,734).

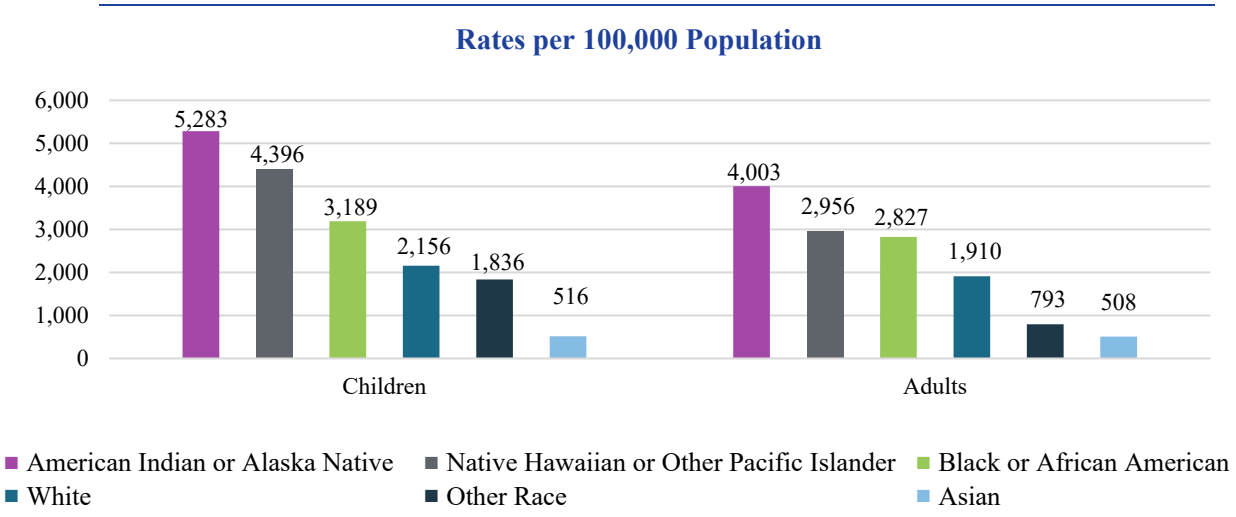
3.3 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Race, 2022 MH-CLD

Figure 3.3.1: Percentages of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Race, 2022



Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 60.5% (N = 948,831) were White, 18.0% (N = 282,490) were Black or African American, 17.3% (N = 270,648) were Other race,[9] 2.3% (N = 36,814) were American Indian or Alaska Native, 1.4% (N = 22,089) were Asian, and 0.4% (N = 6,366) were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Among adults receiving mental health treatment services, 66.6% (N = 3,027,272) were White, 19.8% (N = 902,058) were Black or African American, 9.3% (N = 424,803) were Other race,[9] 2.2% (N = 100,406) were American Indian or Alaska Native, 1.7% (N = 78,236) were Asian, and 0.3% (N = 15,397) were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

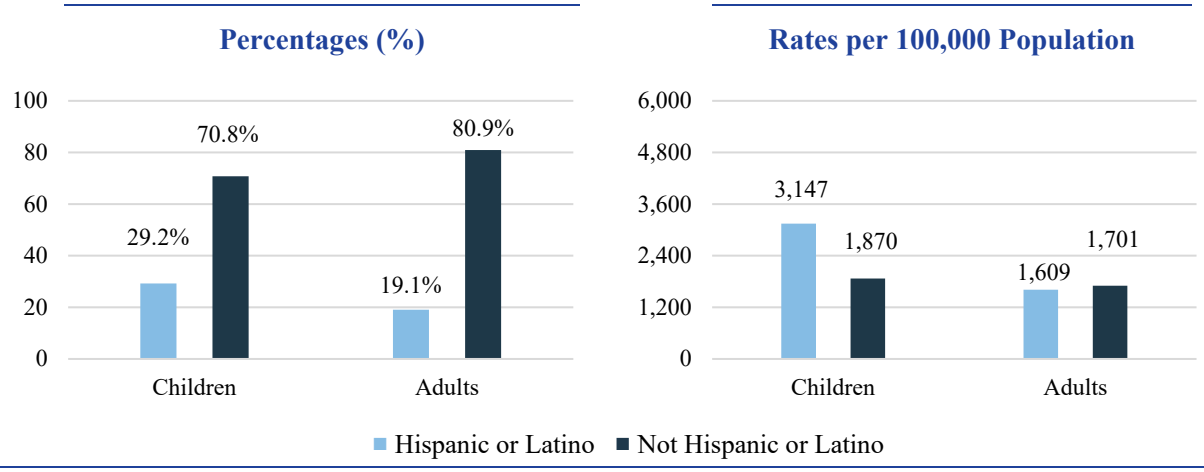
Figure 3.3.2: Rates of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Race, 2022



The rate per 100,000 population[5,6,7,8] of children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by race was 5,283 (N = 36,814) for American Indian or Alaska Native, 4,396 (N = 6,366) for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 3,189 (N = 282,490) for Black or African American, 2,156 (N = 948,831) for White, 1,836 (N = 270,648) for Other race,[9] and 516 (N = 22,089) for Asian. The rate per 100,000 population of adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by race was 4,003 (N = 100,406) for American Indian or Alaska Native, 2,956 (N = 15,397) for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 2,827 (N = 902,058) for Black or African American, 1,910 (N = 3,027,272) for White, 793 (N = 424,803) for Other race,[9] and 508 (N = 78,236) for Asian.

3.4 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Ethnicity, 2022 MH-CLD

Figure 3.4.1: Percentages and Rates of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Ethnicity, 2022

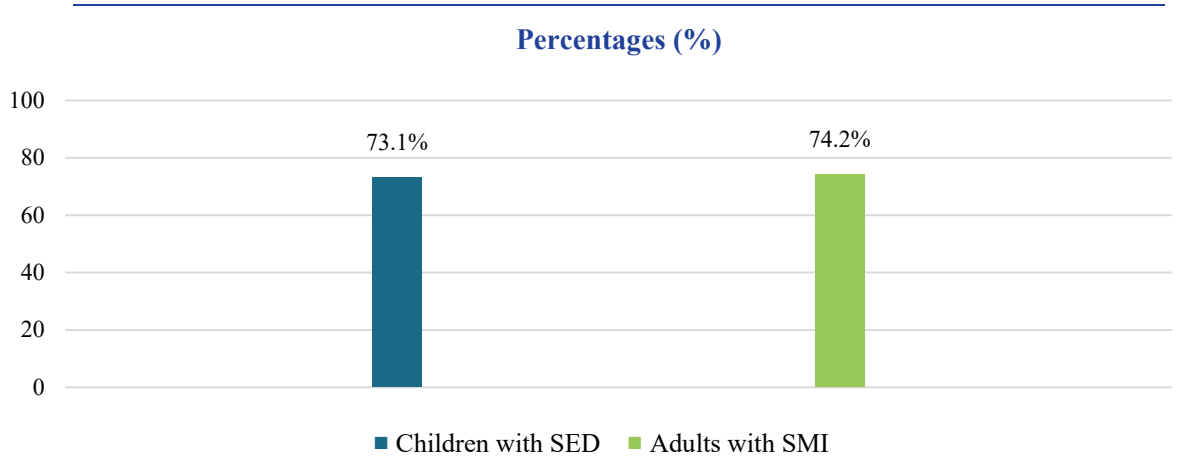


Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 29.2% (N = 451,089) were Hispanic or Latino and 70.8% (N = 1,092,150) were Not Hispanic or Latino. Among adults, 19.1% (N = 842,732) were Hispanic or Latino and 80.9% (N = 3,573,044) were Not Hispanic or Latino.

The rate per 100,000 population[5,6,7,8] of children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by ethnicity was 3,147 for Hispanic or Latino (N = 451,089) and 1,870 for Not Hispanic or Latino (N = 1,092,150). The rate per 100,000 population of adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by ethnicity was 1,609 for Hispanic or Latino (N = 842,732) and 1,701 for Not Hispanic or Latino (N = 3,573,044).

3.5 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by SMI/SED, 2022 MH-CLD

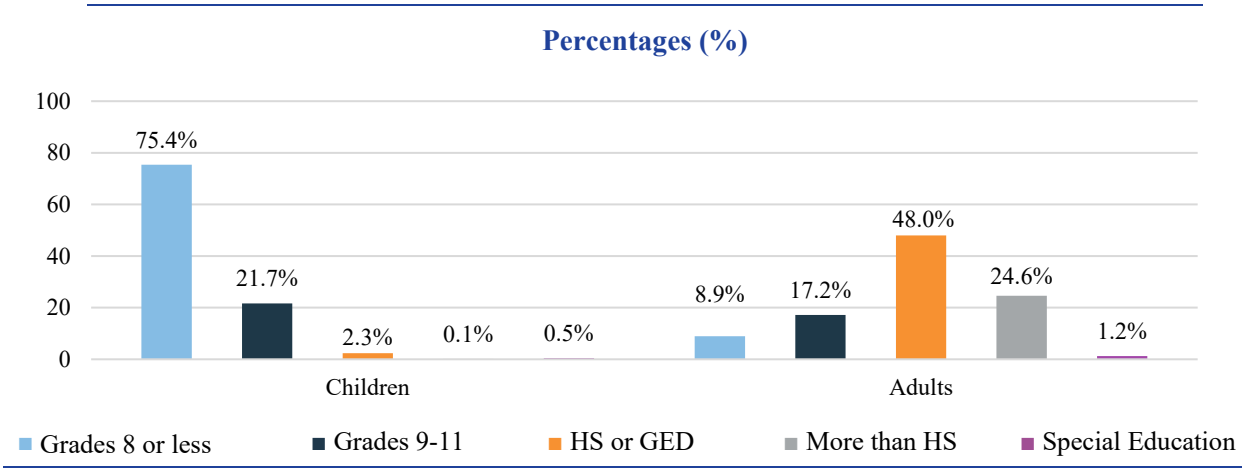
Figure 3.5.1: Percentages of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by SMI/SED, 2022



Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 73.1% (N = 1,271,371) had a serious emotional disturbance (SED). Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 74.2% (N = 3,547,088) had a serious mental illness (SMI).

3.6 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Education, 2022 MH-CLD

Figure 3.6.1: Percentages of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Education, 2022



Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 75.4% (N = 600,000) were in Grade 8 or less, 21.7% (N = 172,386) were in Grades 9-11, 2.3% (N = 18,658) graduated High School (HS) or had a general educational diploma (GED), 0.1% (N = 1,129) had more than High School education, and 0.5% (N = 3,670) were in Self-Contained Special Education (children in a special education class that does not have an equivalent grade school level). Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 8.9% (N = 233,068) completed Grade 8 or lower, 17.2% (N = 448,309) completed Grades 9-11, 48.0% (N = 1,250,870) graduated High School or had a GED, 24.6% (N = 642,077) had more than High School education, and 1.2% (N = 32,128) were in Self-Contained Special Education.

Section 4. National Outcome Measures Among Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services

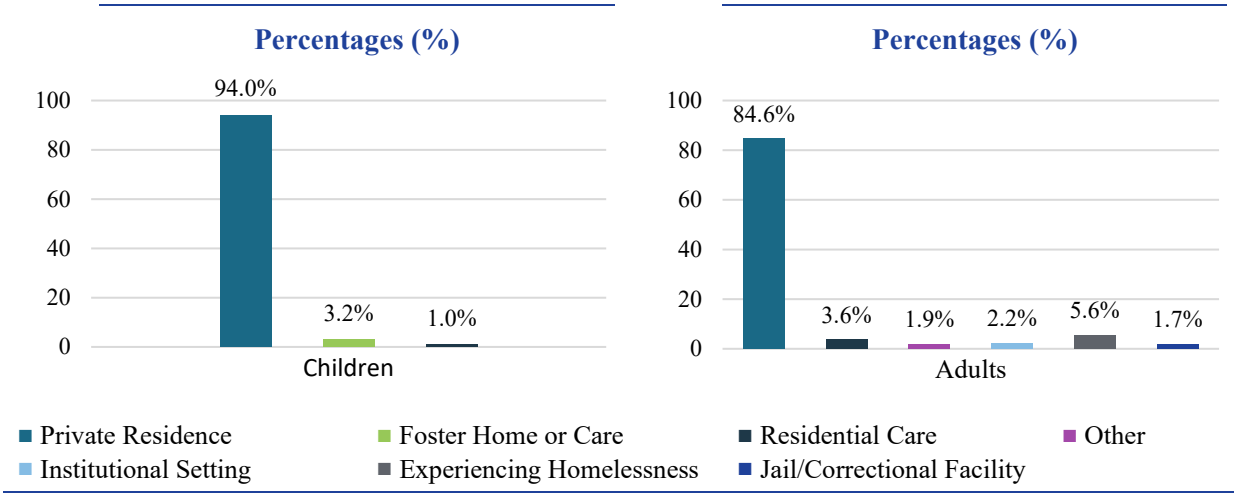
This section presents data on NOMs among clients receiving mental health treatment services through SMHAs during the 2022 reporting period. The NOMs presented include residential status (pertaining to stability in housing/residential status), employment status for adults 18 and over (pertaining to adult employment), and service settings (pertaining to access to services/capacity). The data are visualized as percentages, and narratives describing key findings from the graphs include client counts for reference. Consistent with the previous section, data presented in this section were calculated after excluding missing values (e.g., clients with unknown or not collected residential status were excluded from the denominator when calculating residential status percentages). For variable definitions, please refer to Appendix A. For detailed data on counts, percentages, and rates corresponding to this section, including missing value counts and percentages, please refer to Appendix B.

Key Takeaways

- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 94.0% (N = 996,669) lived in a private residence, 3.2% (N = 34,387) were in foster home or care, and 1.0% (N = 10,599) were in residential care. Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 84.6% (N = 2,777,799) lived in a private residence and 5.6% (N = 183,049) were experiencing homelessness.
- Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 40.8% (N = 1,049,491) were not participating in the labor force, 31.1% (N = 800,144) were unemployed, and 28.1% (N = 723,129) were employed.
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 99.1% (N = 1,837,833) received treatment at community-based programs. Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 96.3% (N = 4,906,474) received treatment at community-based programs.

4.1 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Residential Status, 2022 MH-CLD

Figure 4.1.1: Percentages of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Residential Status, 2022

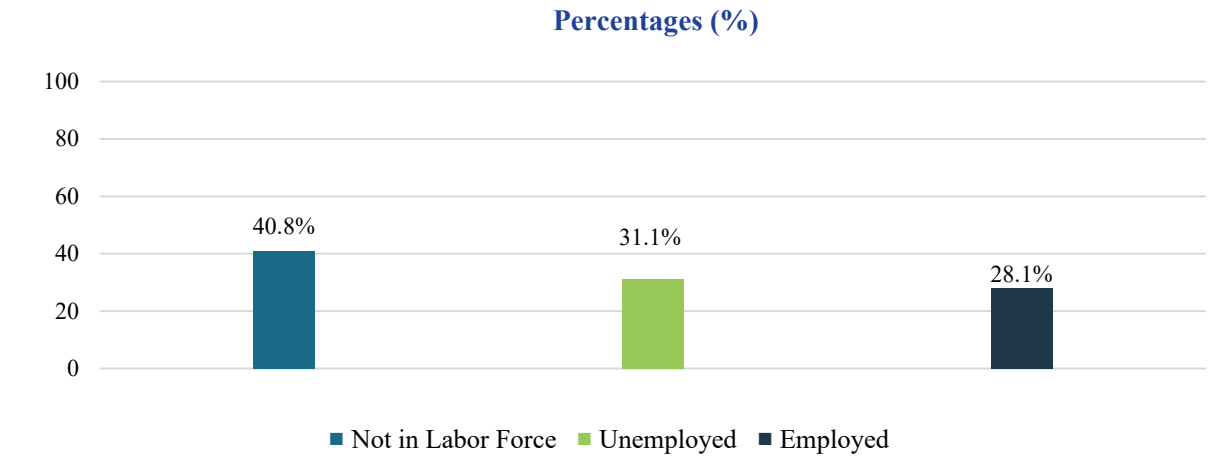


Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 94.0% (N = 996,669) lived in a private residence, 3.2% (N = 34,387) were in a foster home or care, 1.0% (N = 10,599) were in residential care. For data on other residential statuses not visualized in this graph, please refer to Appendix B-2.

Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 84.6% (N = 2,777,799) lived in a private residence, 3.6% (N = 119,276) were in residential care, 1.9% (N = 62,073) had other residential status, 2.2% (N = 70,947) were in institutional settings, 5.6% (N = 183,049) were experiencing homelessness, and 1.7% (N = 54,652) were in jail or a correctional facility. For data on other residential statuses not visualized in this graph, please refer to Appendix B-2.

4.2 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Employment Status, 2022 MH-CLD

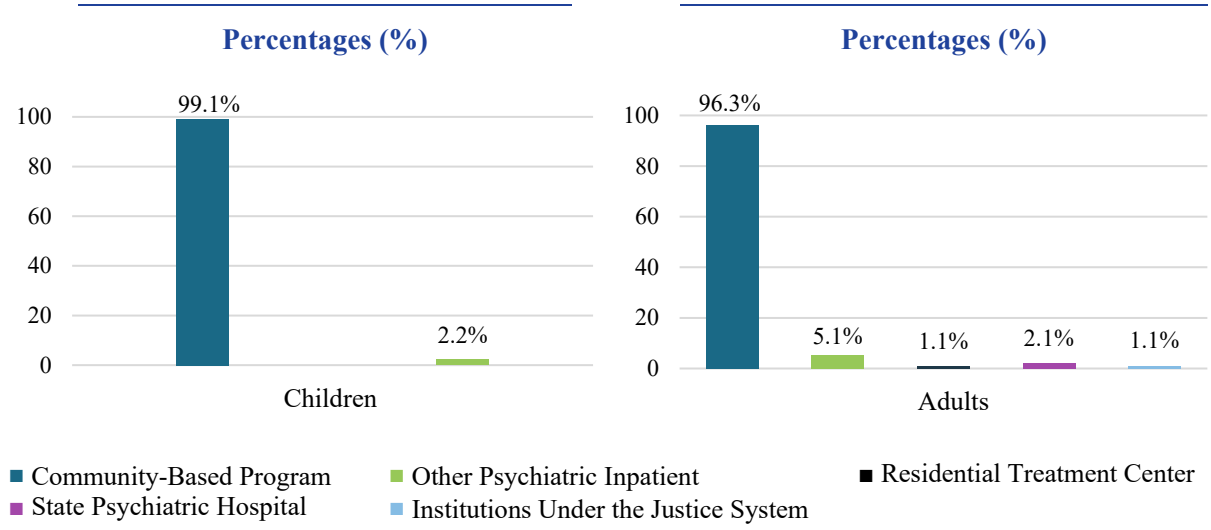
Figure 4.2.1: Percentages of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Employment Status, Age 18 and Older, 2022



Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 40.8% (N = 1,049,491) were not participating in the labor force,[10] 31.1% (N = 800,144) were unemployed, and 28.1% (N = 723,129) were employed.

4.3 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Service Setting, 2022 MH-CLD

Figure 4.3.1: Percentages of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Service Setting, 2022



Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 99.1% (N = 1,837,833) received treatment at community-based programs and 2.2% (N = 39,944) at other psychiatric inpatient settings. Please note that since some clients received services at more than one service setting in 2022, the percentages presented above exceed 100%. For data on service settings not visualized in this graph, please refer to Appendix B-2.

Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 96.3% (N = 4,906,474) received treatment at community-based programs, 5.1% (N = 262,048) at other psychiatric inpatient setting services, 1.1% (N = 56,959) at residential treatment centers, 2.1% (N = 109,061) at state psychiatric hospitals, and 1.1% (N = 58,077) at institutions under the justice system. Please note that since some clients received services at more than one service setting in 2022, the percentages presented above exceed 100%.

Section 5. Client Characteristics and Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses for the 2018–2022 MH-CLD Reporting Periods

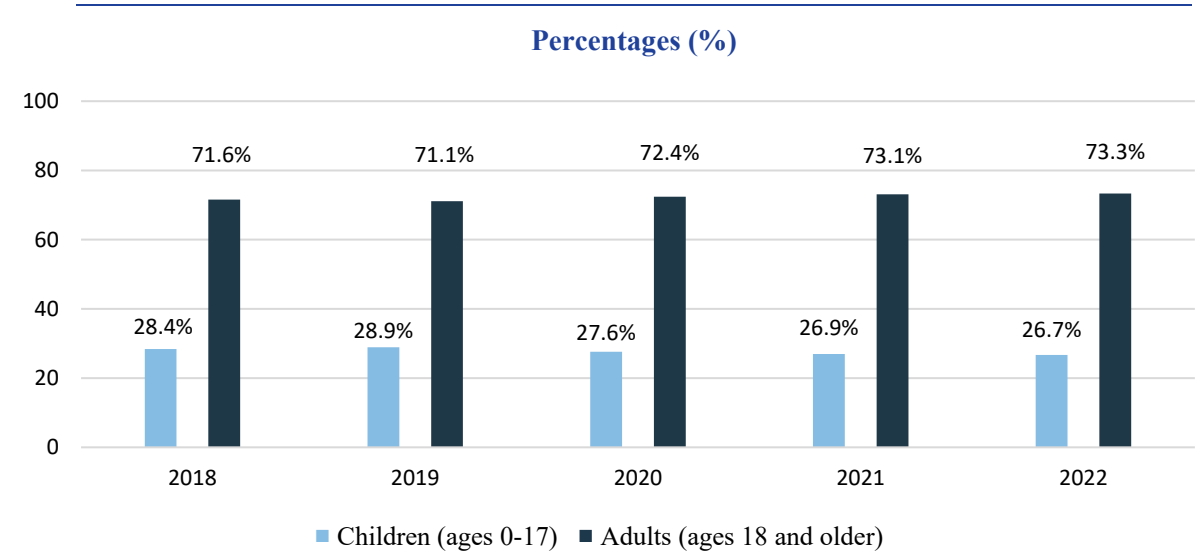
This section presents data on client demographics and the top 5 mental health diagnoses among all clients receiving mental health treatment services through SMHAs during the 2018–2022 reporting period. These characteristics include age group, sex, race, ethnicity, and the top 5 mental health diagnoses for all clients during their respective reporting period. The data in this section were calculated after excluding the missing values (i.e., values that are missing, unknown, or not collected/applicable) and who had no/deferred mental health diagnosis. The data are visualized as percentages and the narratives describing the key findings from the graphs include clients counts as a reference. For detailed data on counts and percentages, please visit MH-CLD Annual Detailed Tables. For definitions of client characteristics presented, please refer to Appendix A.

Key Takeaways

- Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, the percentage of child clients (age 0 to 17) was 28.4% (N = 1,820,508) and the percentage of adult clients (age 18 and older) was 71.6% (N = 4,585,626). Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, the percentage of child clients (age 0 to 17) was 26.7% (N = 1,853,636) and the percentage of adult clients (age 18 and older) was 73.3% (N = 5,096,219).
- Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, 48.7% (N = 3,114,424) were male and 51.3% (N = 3,280,547) were female. Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 46.7% (N = 3,238,609) were male and 53.3% (N = 3,703,705) were female.
- Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, the top two race groups were White (66.0%, N = 3,885,844) and Black (20.3%, N = 1,197,419). Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, the top two race groups were White (65.0%, N = 3,976,917) and Black (19.4%, N = 1,184,756).
- Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, 16.6% (N = 944,652) were Hispanic or Latino and 83.4% (N = 4,740,750) were Not Hispanic or Latino. Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 21.7% (N = 1,294,113) were Hispanic or Latino and 78.3% (N = 4,665,950) were Not Hispanic or Latino.
- Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2018 with at least one mental health diagnosis, the two most common diagnoses were depressive disorders (31.0%, N = 1,745,669) and anxiety disorders (21.9%, N = 1,232,371). Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis, the two most common diagnoses were depressive disorders (31.4%, N = 1,851,295) and anxiety disorders (28.3%, N = 1,669,979).

5.1 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Age Group, 2018–2022 MH-CLD

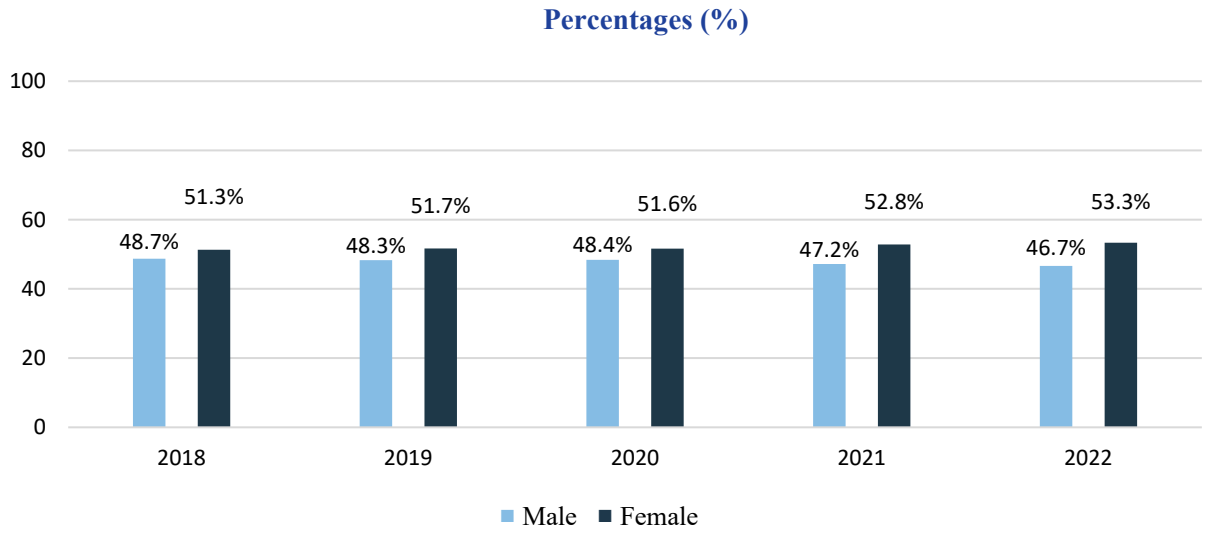
Figure 5.1.1: Percentages of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Age Group, 2018–2022



Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, the percentage of child clients (age 0 to 17) was 28.4% (N = 1,820,508) and the percentage of adult clients (age 18 and older) was 71.6% (N = 4,585,626). Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, the percentage of child clients (age 0 to 17) was 26.7% (N = 1,853,636) and the percentage of adult clients (age 18 and older) was 73.3% (N = 5,096,219).

5.2 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Sex, 2018–2022 MH-CLD

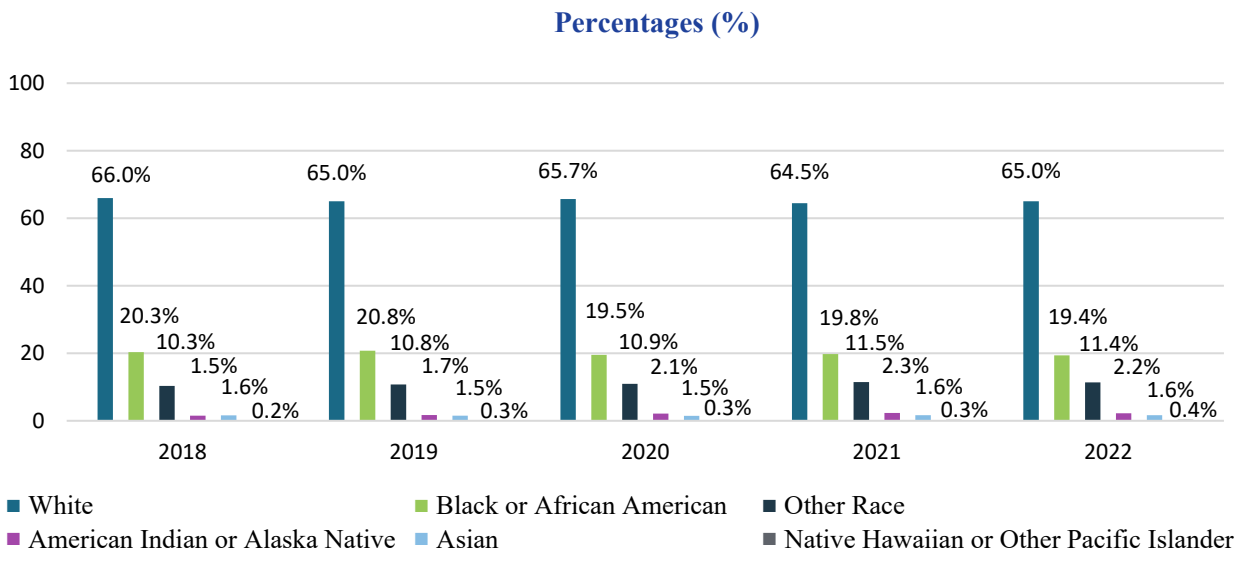
Figure 5.2.1: Percentages of All Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Sex, 2018–2022



Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, 48.7% (N = 3,114,424) were male and 51.3% (N = 3,280,547) were female. Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 46.7% (N = 3,238,609) were male and 53.3% (N = 3,703,705) were female.

5.3 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Race, 2018–2022 MH-CLD

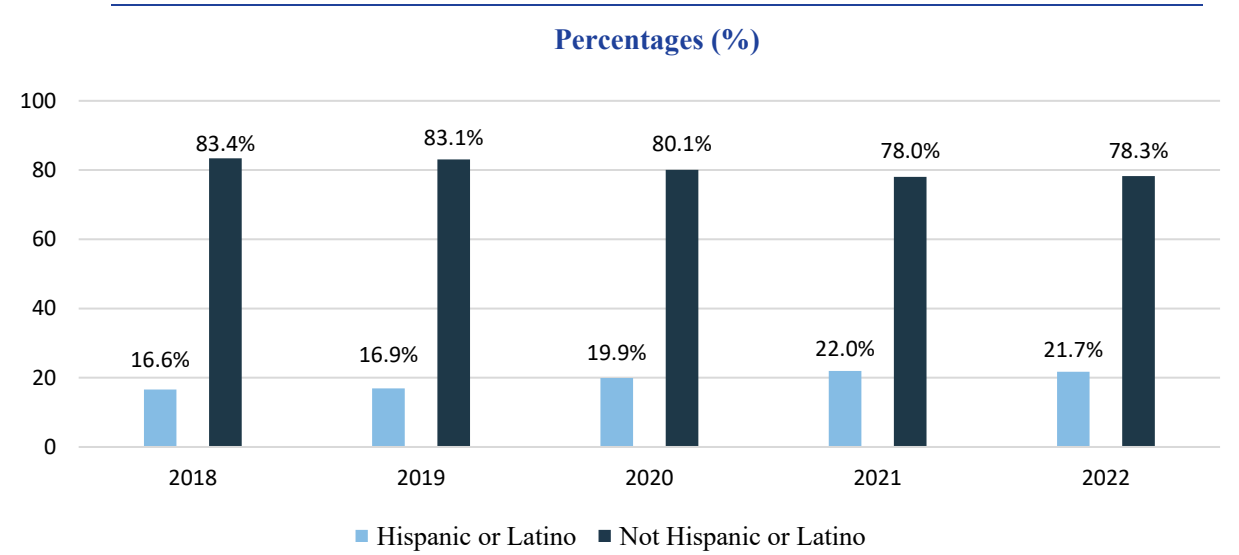
Figure 5.3.1: Percentages of All Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Race, 2018–2022



Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, 66.0% (N = 3,885,844) were White, 20.3% (N = 1,197,419) were Black or African American, 10.3% (N = 608,858) were Other race,[9] 1.5% (N = 89,208) were American Indian or Alaska Native, 1.6% (N = 94,883) were Asian, and 0.2% (N = 13,915) were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 65.0% (N = 3,976,917) were White, 19.4% (N = 1,184,756) were Black or African American, 11.4% (N = 695,745) were Other race,[9] 2.2% (N = 137,225) were American Indian or Alaska Native, 1.6% (N = 100,417) were Asian, and 0.4% (N = 21,768) were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

5.4 Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Ethnicity, 2018–2022 MH-CLD

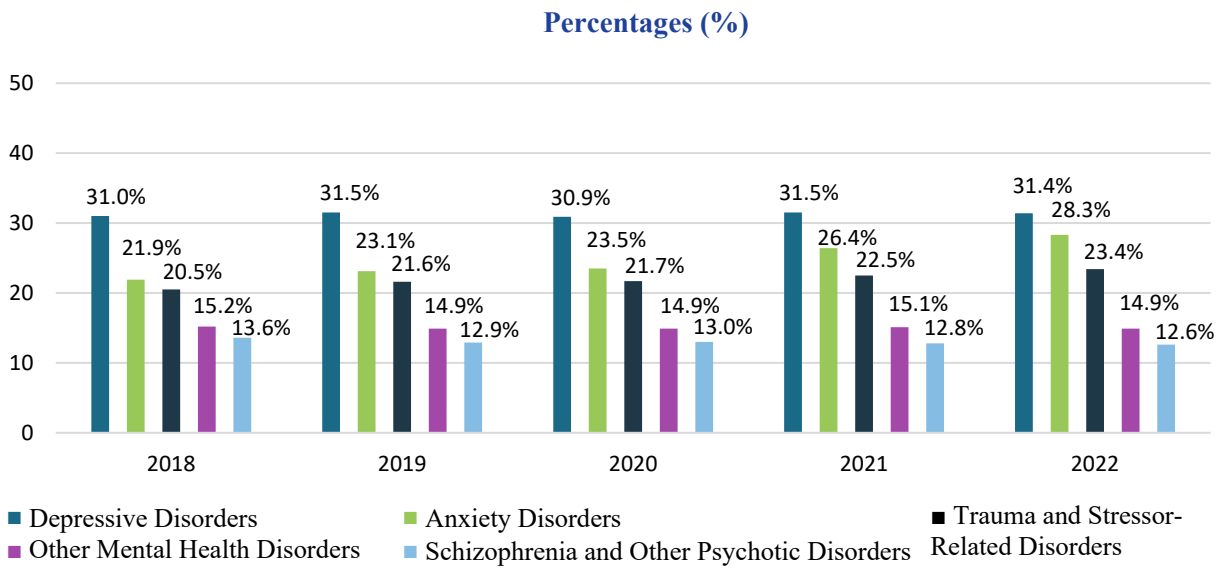
Figure 5.4.1: Percentages of All Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Ethnicity, 2018–2022



Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018, 16.6% (N = 944,652) were Hispanic or Latino and 83.4% (N = 4,740,750) were Not Hispanic or Latino. Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022, 21.7% (N = 1,294,113) were Hispanic or Latino and 78.3% (N = 4,665,950) were Not Hispanic or Latino.

5.5 Distribution of Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses, 2018–2022 MH-CLD

Figure 5.5.1: Percentages of Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Among All Clients, 2018–2022



Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2018 with at least one mental health diagnosis (N = 5,637,894), 31.0% (N = 1,745,669) were diagnosed with depressive disorders, 21.9% (N = 1,232,371) with anxiety disorders, 20.5% (N = 1,153,011) with trauma and stress-related disorders, 15.2% (N = 855,389) with other mental health disorders,[14] and 15.5% (N = 767,377) schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis (N = 5,899,698), 31.4% (N = 1,851,295) were diagnosed with depressive disorders, 28.3% (N = 1,669,979) with anxiety disorders, 23.4% (N = 1,377,950) with trauma and stressor-related disorders, 14.9% (N = 880,339) with other mental health disorders,[14] and 12.6% (N = 741,224) with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders.

Section 6. Mental Health Diagnoses Among Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services

This section presents data on the top 5 mental health diagnoses among clients receiving mental health treatment services through SMHAs during the 2022 reporting period. Mental health diagnosis categories presented below were generated by grouping mental health diagnostic codes into 13 diagnostic categories based on a modified version of the Clinical Classification Software[11,12,13] (CCS). The overall and by age distributions of the top 5 mental health diagnoses are visualized as percentages of MH-CLD clients and rates per 100,000 population. For calculating percentages, clients whose data were missing or who had no/deferred mental health diagnosis were excluded from the denominator. The data are presented by age groups: all ages, children (ages 0-17), and adults (ages 18 and older). Since the MH-CLD captures up to three diagnoses, clients with multiple diagnoses can be counted multiple times within the respective diagnostic groupings. Therefore, the percentage distributions presented in the figures below may exceed 100% and caution should be exercised when adding or comparing data across subgroups and reports from previous years.

This section is divided into further subsections as follows:

- 6.1 – Percentage and rates distribution of the top 5 mental health diagnoses of all clients, children, and adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022.
- 6.2 – Maps of counts and rates per 100,000 population of all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by state.
- 6.3 – Maps of counts and rates per 100,000 of the top 5 mental health diagnoses for children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by state.
- 6.4 – Maps of counts and rates per 100,000 of the top 5 mental health diagnoses for adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 by state.

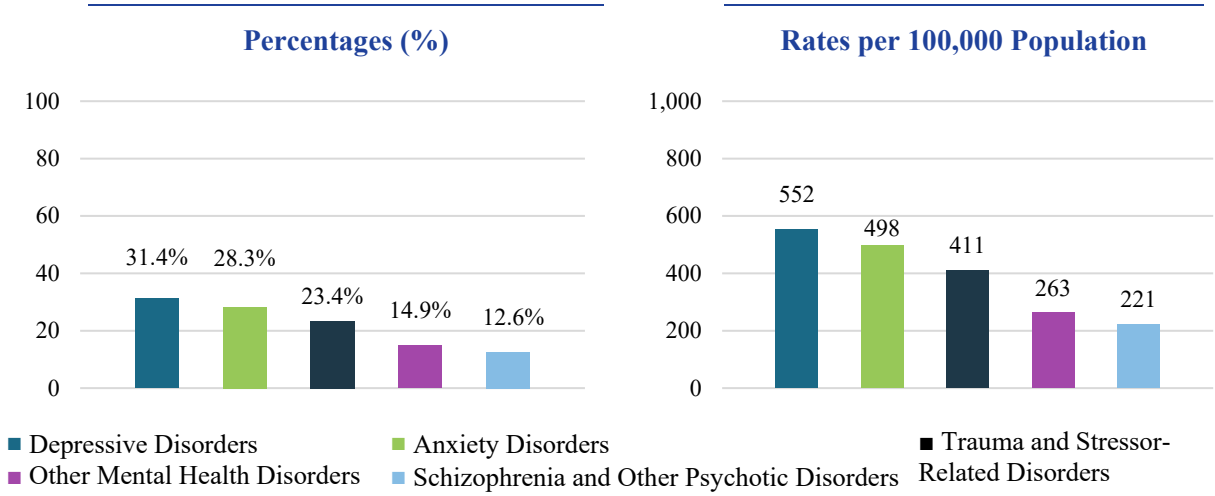
The maps presented in Sections 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4 present data by two class intervals that were selected manually by sorting states from high to low on counts and rates and selecting a cut-off value that corresponds to the 10th highest count and rate, respectively. The counts and rates were rounded for better readability. In other words, Sections 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4 highlight the top 10 states by their descending counts and rates. For data tables corresponding to figures and maps presented in this section, please refer to Appendix B. For more information on mental health diagnoses groupings used by this report, please refer to Appendix C (Table C-2).

Key Takeaways

- Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis, the most common diagnosis was depressive disorders (31.4%, N = 1,851,295) followed by anxiety disorders (28.3%, N = 1,669,979). The rates per 100,000 population were 552 per 100,000 for depressive disorders and 498 per 100,000 for anxiety disorders.
- Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis, the most common diagnosis was trauma and stressor-related disorders (32.2%, N = 499,920) followed by attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders (27.1%, N = 421,298). The rates per 100,000 population by mental health diagnosis for children were 687 per 100,000 for trauma and stress-related disorders and 579 per 100,000 for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders.
- Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis, the most common diagnosis was depressive disorders (35.5%, N = 1,540,926) followed by anxiety disorders (29.9%, N = 1,297,948). The rates per 100,000 population by mental health diagnosis for adults were 587 per 100,000 for depressive disorders and 495 per 100,000 for anxiety disorders.
- In 2022, 10 states (California, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas, Florida, Michigan, Maryland, and New Mexico) accounted for 55.6% (N = 3,282,083) of clients with mental health diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.
- In 2022, 10 states (Vermont, New Mexico, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, Arizona, Maryland, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 1,450 and 4,300) of children with trauma and stressor-related disorders receiving mental health treatment services.
- In 2022, 9 states and 1 jurisdiction (Montana, Minnesota, Iowa, New Mexico, District of Columbia, Arizona, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Maryland, and Oregon) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 1,200 and 2,800) of adults with depressive disorders receiving mental health treatment services.

6.1 Distribution of Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses, 2022 MH-CLD

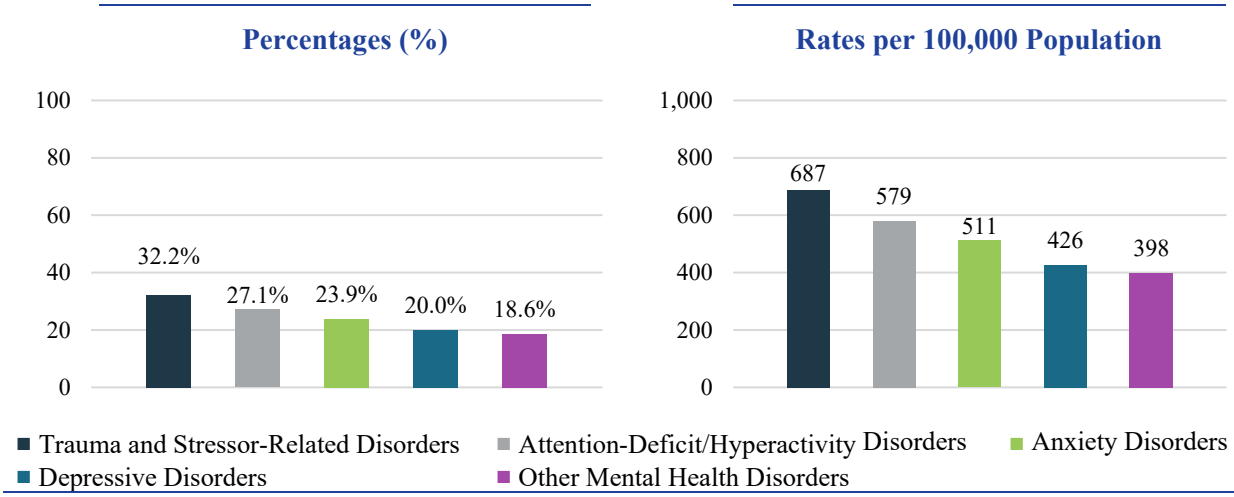
Figure 6.1.1: Percentages and Rates of Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Among All Clients, 2022



Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis (N = 5,899,698), 31.4% (N = 1,851,295) were diagnosed with depressive disorders, 28.3% (N = 1,669,979) with anxiety disorders, 23.4% (N = 1,377,950) with trauma and stressor-related disorders, 14.9% (N = 880,339) with other mental health disorders,[14] and 12.6% (N = 741,224) with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders.

Among all clients receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis (N = 5,899,698), the rate per 100,000 population by mental health diagnosis was 552 per 100,000 (N = 1,851,295) for depressive disorders, 498 per 100,000 (N = 1,669,979) for anxiety disorders, 411 per 100,000 (N = 1,377,950) for trauma and stressor-related disorders, 263 per 100,000 (N = 880,339) for other mental health disorders,[14] and 221 per 100,000 (N = 741,224) for schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders.

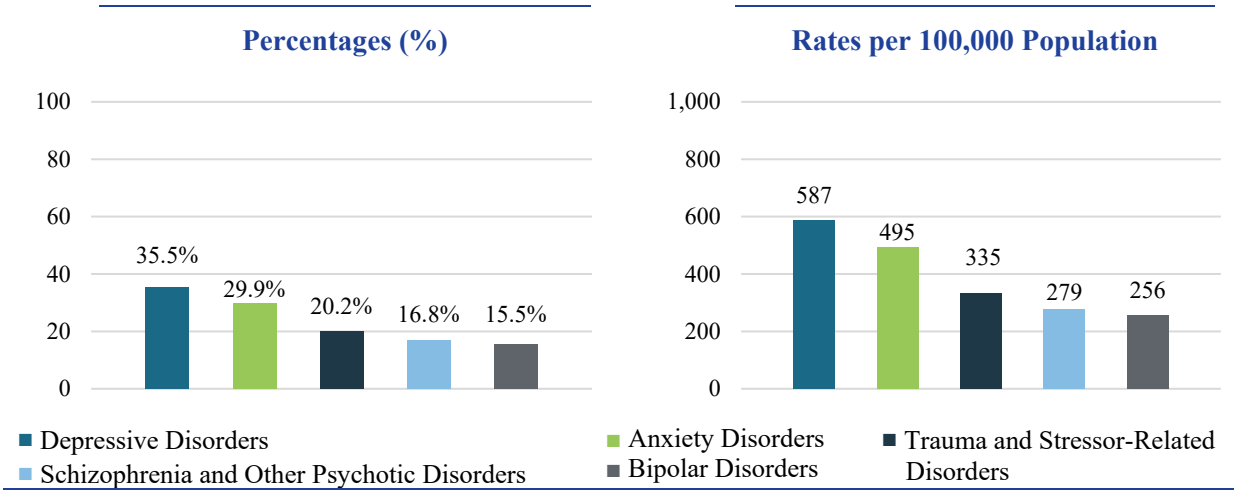
Figure 6.1.2: Percentages and Rates of Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Among Children, 2022



Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis (N = 1,553,526), 32.2% (N = 499,920) were diagnosed with trauma and stress-related disorders, 27.1% (N = 421,298) with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders, 23.9% (N = 371,863) with anxiety disorders, 20.0% (N = 310,141) with depressive disorders, and 18.6% (N = 289,403) with other mental health disorders.[14]

Among children receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis (N = 1,553,526), the rate per 100,000 population by mental health diagnosis was 687 per 100,000 (N = 499,920) for trauma and stress-related disorders, 579 per 100,000 (N = 421,298) for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders, 511 per 100,000 (N = 371,863) for anxiety disorders, 426 per 100,000 (N = 310,141) for depressive disorders, and 398 per 100,000 (N = 289,403) for other mental health disorders.[14]

Figure 6.1.3: Percentages and Rates of Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Among Adults, 2022



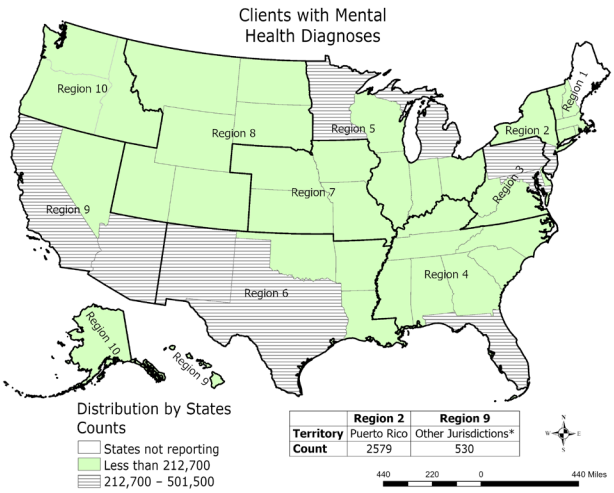
Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis (N = 4,344,753), 35.5% (N = 1,540,926) were diagnosed with depressive disorders, 29.9% (N = 1,297,948) with anxiety disorders, 20.2% (N = 877,764) with trauma and stress-related disorders, 16.8% (N = 731,054) with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and 15.5% (N = 671,993) with bipolar disorders.

Among adults receiving mental health treatment services in 2022 with at least one mental health diagnosis (N = 4,344,753), the rate per 100,000 population by mental health diagnosis was 587 per 100,000 (N = 1,540,926) for depressive disorders, 495 per 100,000 (N = 1,297,948) for anxiety disorders, 335 per 100,000 (N = 877,764) for trauma and stressor-related disorders, 279 per 100,000 (N = 731,054) for schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and 256 per 100,000 (N = 671,993) for bipolar disorders.

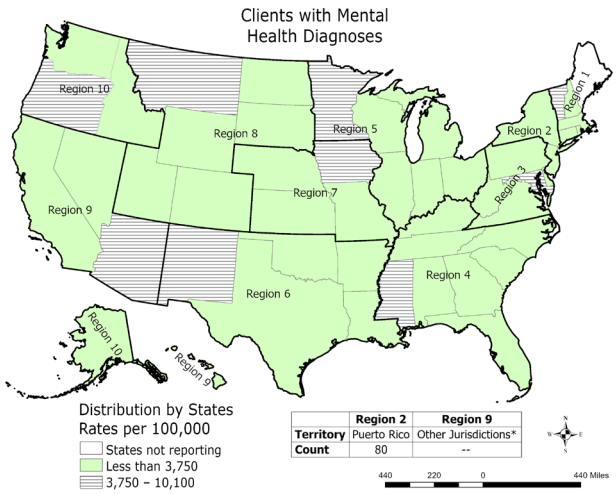
6.2 Geographic Distribution of Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Among Clients by State, 2022 MH-CLD

Figure 6.2.1: Counts and Rates of Clients with Mental Health Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population



In 2022, 10 states (California, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas, Florida, Michigan, Maryland, and New Mexico) accounted for 55.6% (N = 3,282,083) of clients with mental health diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

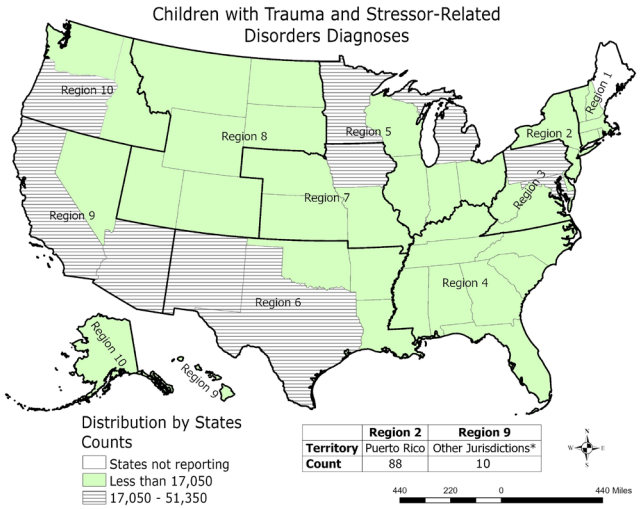
In 2022, 9 states and 1 jurisdiction (New Mexico, Montana, Iowa, Arizona, Minnesota, District of Columbia, Oregon, Maryland, Mississippi, and Vermont) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 3,750 and 10,100) of clients with mental health diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services.

*Other SAMHSA Region 9 jurisdictions reporting data in 2022 include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau.

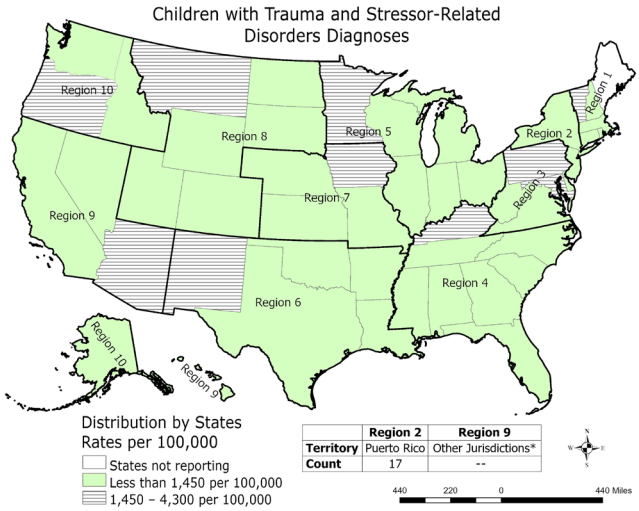
6.3 Geographic Distribution of Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Among Children by State, 2022 MH-CLD

Figure 6.3.1: Counts and Rates of Children with Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population

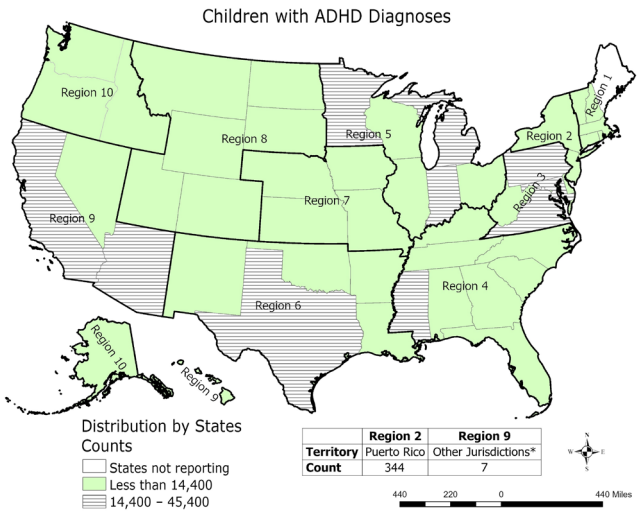


In 2022, 10 states (California, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, Maryland, Michigan, Texas, and New Mexico) accounted for 57.7% (N = 288,292) of children with trauma and stressor-related disorder diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

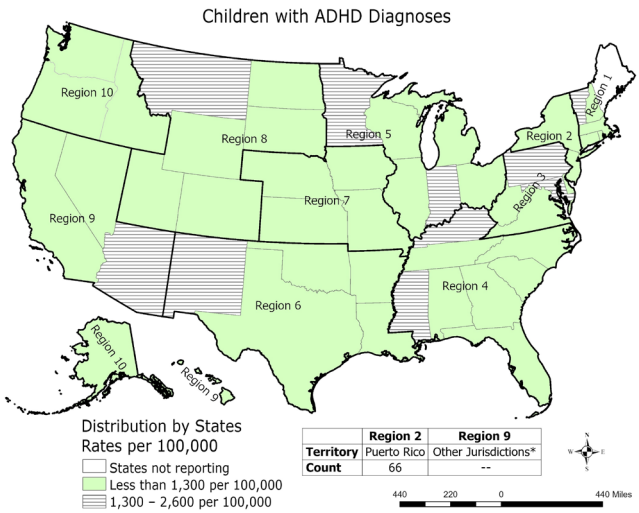
In 2022, 10 states (Vermont, New Mexico, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, Arizona, Maryland, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 1,450 and 4,300) of children with trauma and stressor-related disorders receiving mental health treatment services.

Figure 6.3.2: Counts and Rates of Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorders (ADHD) Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population

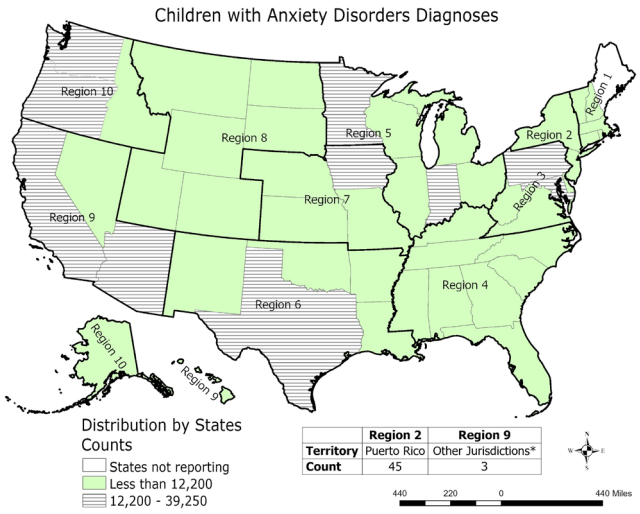


In 2022, 10 states (Pennsylvania, Texas, California, Minnesota, Arizona, Maryland, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and Virginia) accounted for 61.5% (N = 258,923) of children with ADHD receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

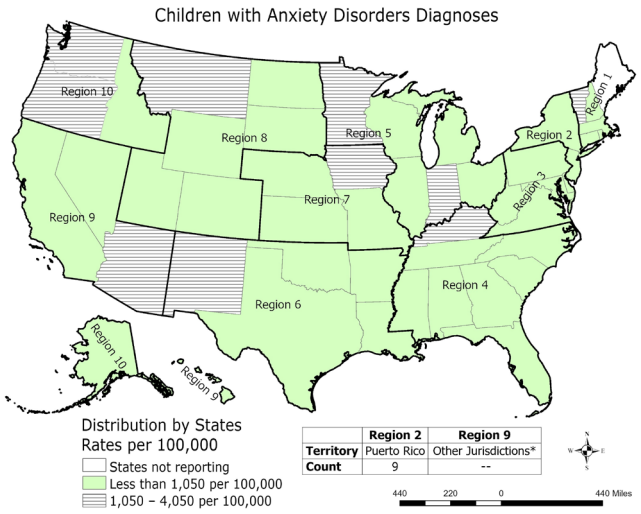
In 2022, 10 states (Mississippi, Montana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Maryland, Kentucky, and Indiana) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 1,300 and 2,600) of children with ADHD receiving mental health treatment services.

Figure 6.3.3: Counts and Rates of Children with Anxiety Disorders Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population

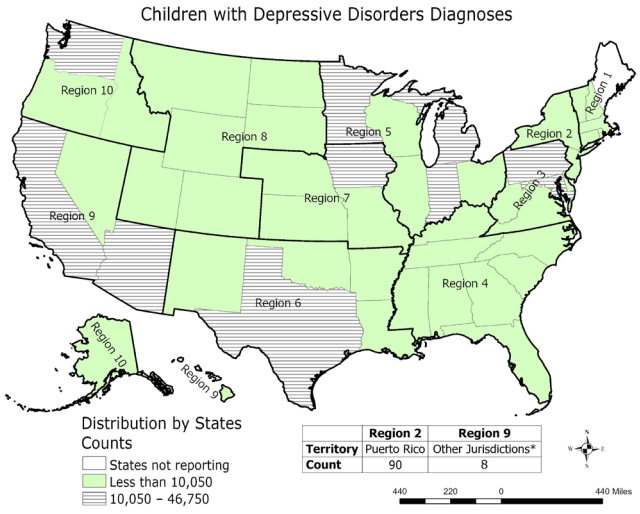


In 2022, 10 states (California, Minnesota, Iowa, Arizona. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Texas, Washington, Oregon, and Maryland) accounted for 61.9% (N = 230,326) of children with anxiety disorder diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

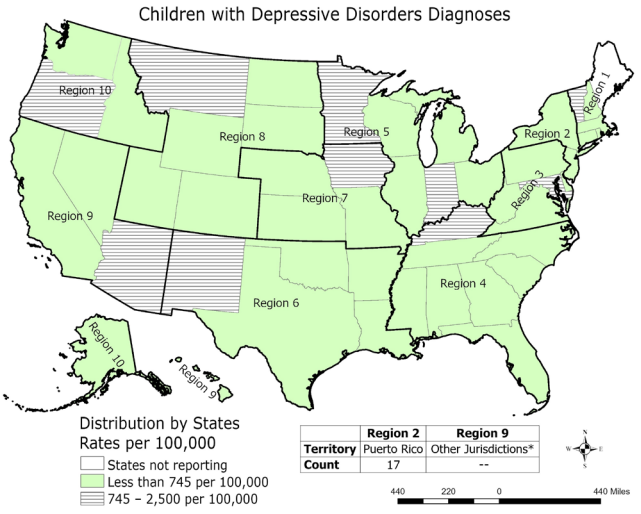
In 2022, 10 states (Montana, Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, Vermont, Oregon, Arizona, Indiana, Kentucky, and Washington) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 1,050 and 4,050) of children with anxiety disorders receiving mental health treatment services.

Figure 6.3.4: Counts and Rates of Children with Depressive Disorders Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population

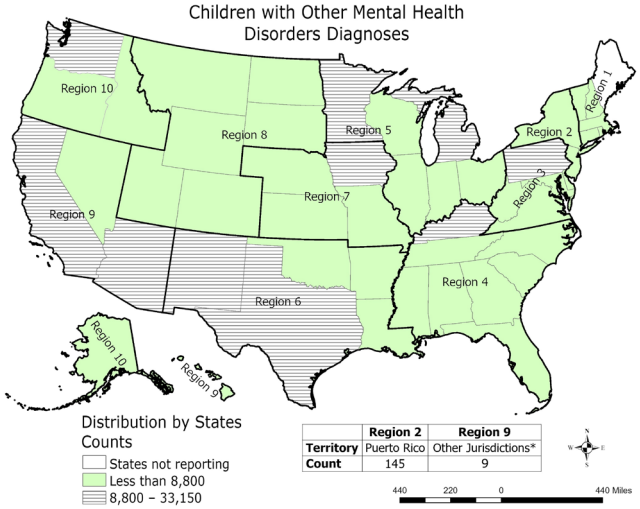


In 2022, 10 states (California, Texas, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Arizona, Iowa, Washington, Michigan, and Maryland) accounted for 57.3% (N = 177,703) of children with depressive disorder diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

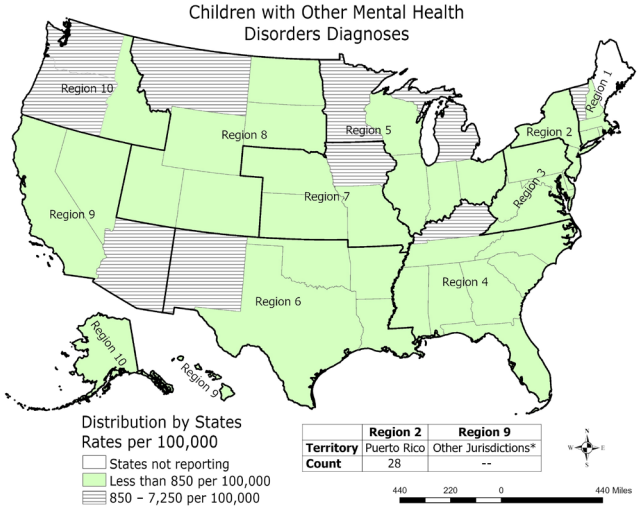
In 2022, 10 states (Montana, Iowa, New Mexico, Minnesota, Vermont, Oregon, Indiana, Arizona, Kentucky, and Maryland) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 745 and 2,500) of children with depressive disorders receiving mental health treatment services.

Figure 6.3.5: Counts and Rates of Children with Other Mental Health Disorder Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population



In 2022, 10 states (New Mexico, Arizona, California, Michigan, Washington, Pennsylvania, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kentucky) accounted for 66.9% (N = 193,606) of children with other mental health disorders diagnoses[14] receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

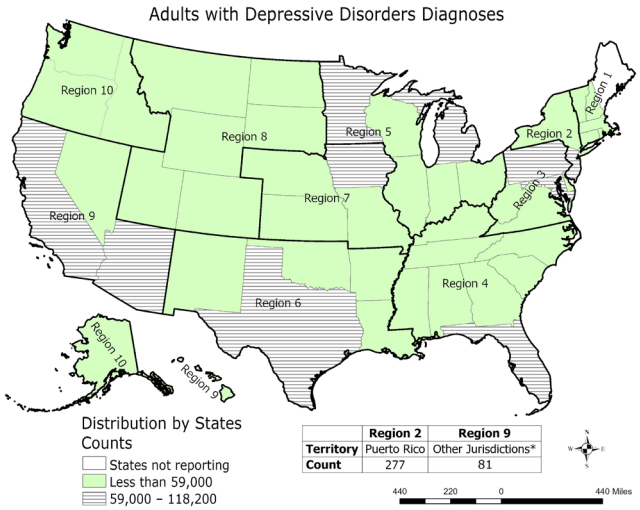
In 2022, 10 states (New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Iowa, Vermont, Oregon, Minnesota, Washington, Michigan, and Kentucky) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 850 and 7,250) of children with other mental health diagnoses[14] receiving mental health treatment services.

*Other SAMHSA Region 9 jurisdictions reporting data in 2022 include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau.

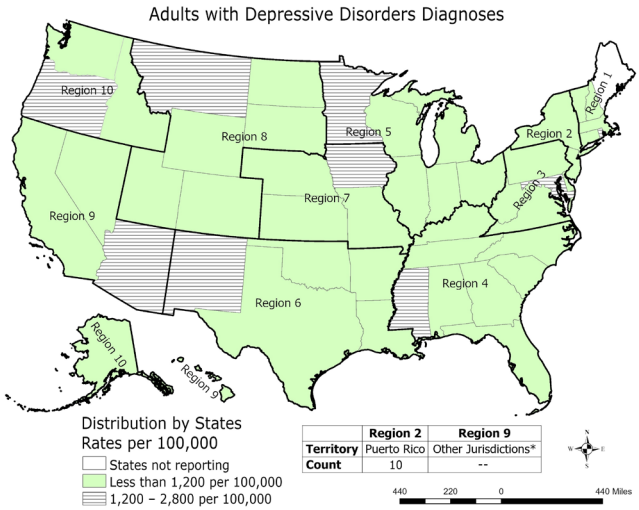
6.4 Geographic Distribution of Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Among Adults by State, 2022 MH-CLD

Figure 6.4.1: Counts and Rates of Adults with Depressive Disorder Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population

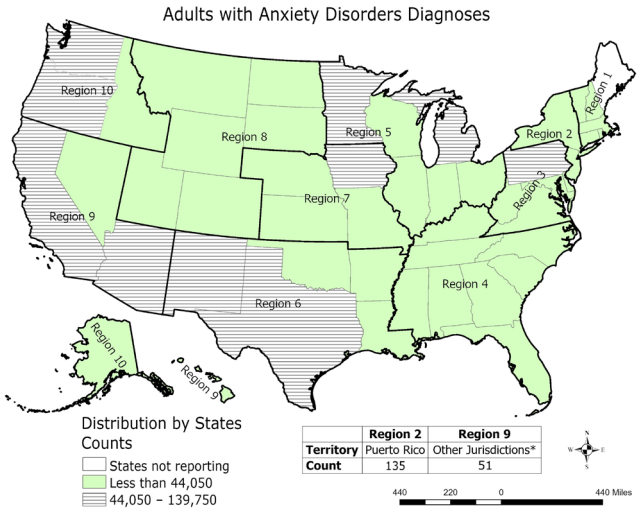


In 2022, 10 states (Minnesota, Pennsylvania, California, Texas, Arizona, Florida, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa, and Maryland) accounted for 55.4% (N = 853,878) of adults with depressive disorder diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

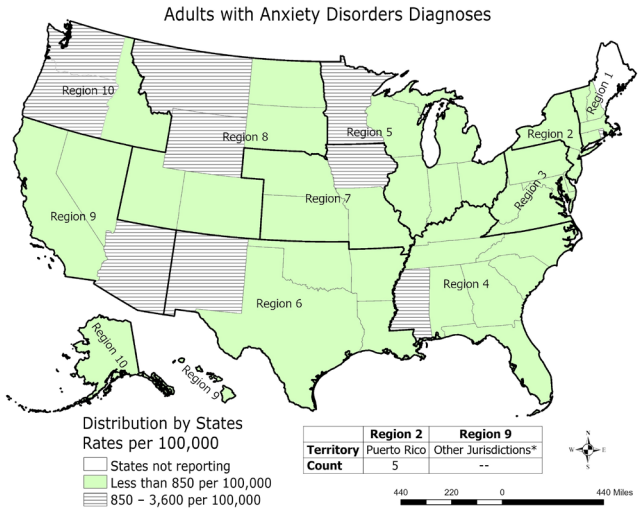
In 2022, 9 states and 1 jurisdiction (Montana, Minnesota, Iowa, New Mexico, District of Columbia, Arizona, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Maryland, and Oregon) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 1,200 and 2,800) of adults with depressive disorders receiving mental health treatment services.

Figure 6.4.2: Counts and Rates of Adults with Anxiety Disorder Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population

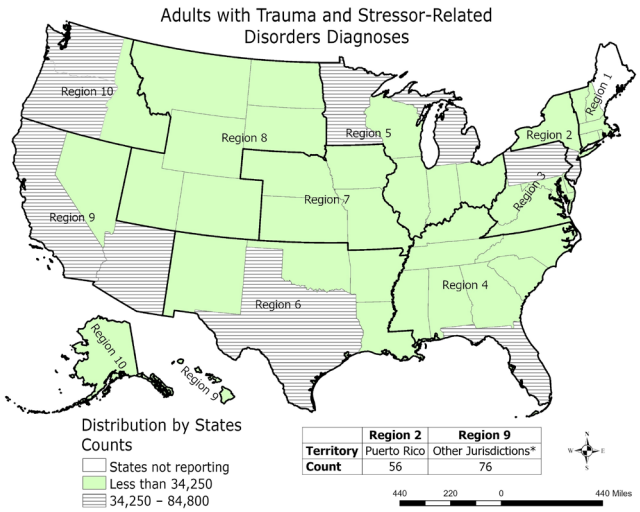


In 2022, 10 states (Minnesota, Arizona, Iowa, Texas, Pennsylvania, Washington, California, Oregon, Michigan, and New Mexico) accounted for 59.7% (N = 774,909) of adults with anxiety disorder diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

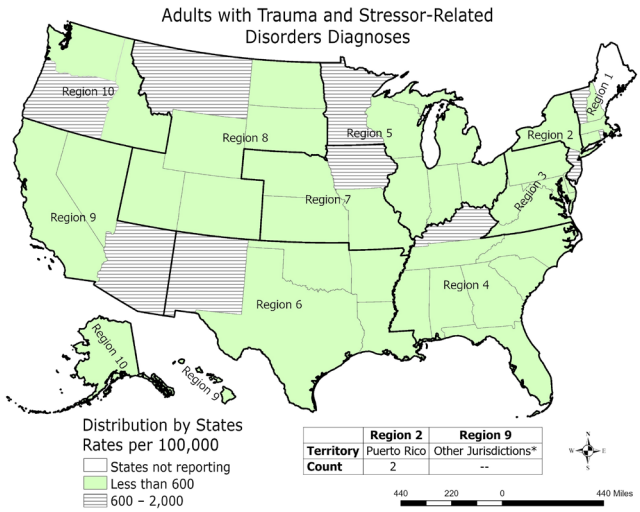
In 2022, 10 states (Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Rhode Island, Wyoming, and Mississippi) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 850 and 3,600) of adults with anxiety disorders receiving mental health treatment services.

Figure 6.4.3: Counts and Rates of Adults with Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population

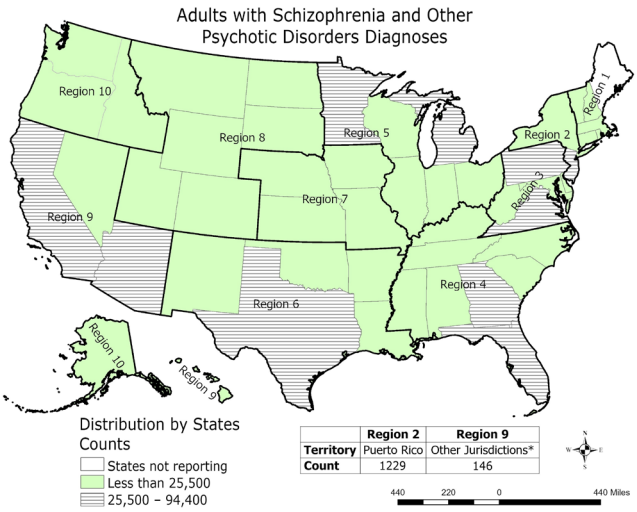


In 2022, 10 states (Minnesota, Arizona, Texas Pennsylvania, California, New Jersey, Oregon, Florida, Michigan, and Washington) accounted for 55.9% (N = 491,100) of adults with trauma and stressor-related disorder diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

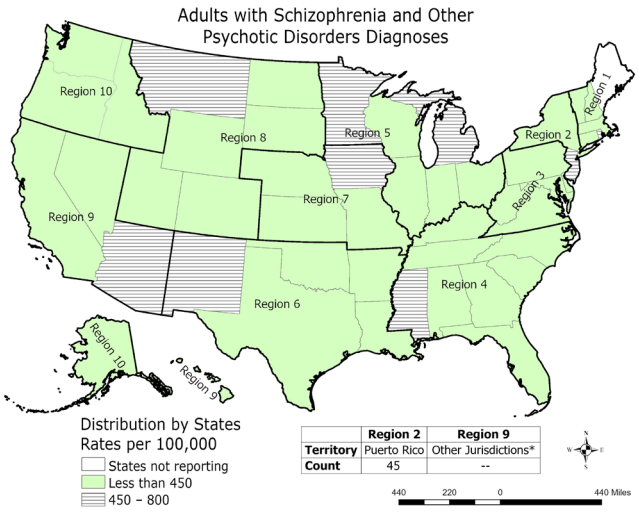
In 2022, 10 states (New Mexico, Minnesota, Oregon, Montana, Iowa, Vermont, Arizona, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Kentucky) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 600 and 2,000) of adults with trauma and stressor-related disorders receiving mental health treatment services.

Figure 6.4.4: Counts and Rates of Adults with Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population

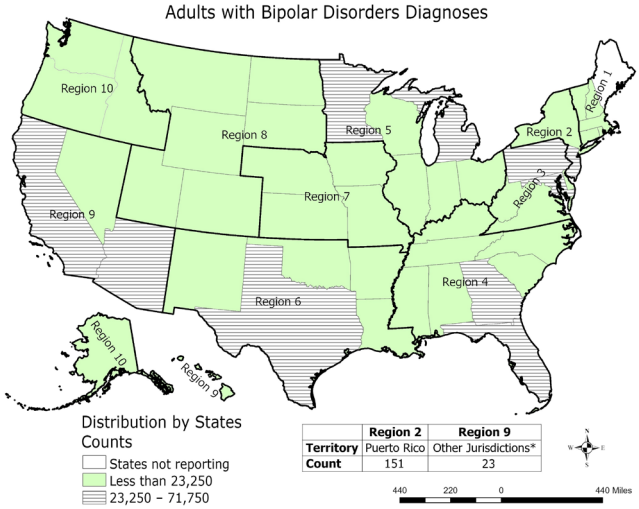


In 2022, 10 states (California, Texas, Michigan, Florida, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Arizona, Georgia, Minnesota, and Virginia) accounted for 56.9% (N = 416,223) of adults with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorder diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

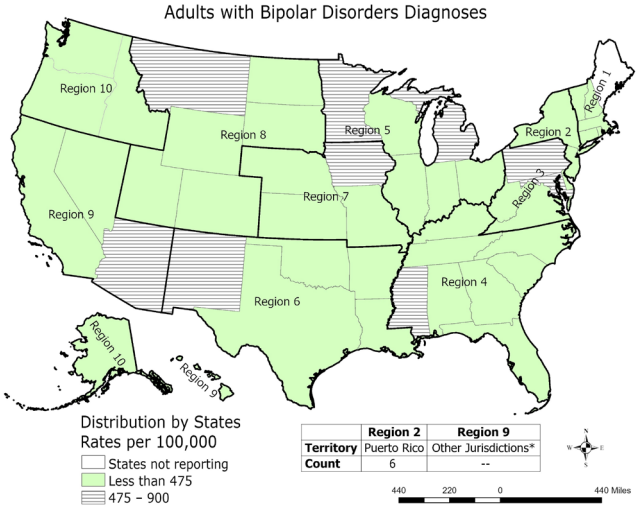
In 2022, 9 states and 1 jurisdiction (District of Columbia Mississippi, Minnesota, Iowa, Arizona, New Mexico, Michigan, Rhode Island, Montana, and New Jersey) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 450 and 800) of adults with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders receiving mental health treatment services.

Figure 6.4.5: Counts and Rates of Adults with Bipolar Disorders Diagnoses Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State, 2022

Counts



Rates per 100,000 Population



In 2022, 10 states (Texas, Pennsylvania, California, Michigan, Florida, Arizona, Maryland, New Jersey, Minnesota, and Georgia) accounted for 56.8% (N = 381,913) of adults with bipolar disorder diagnoses receiving mental health treatment services in the United States.

In 2022, 9 states and 1 jurisdiction (District of Columbia, Montana, Iowa, New Mexico, Arizona, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Michigan, and Pennsylvania) had the highest rates per 100,000 population (between 475 and 900) of adults with bipolar disorders receiving mental health treatment services.

*Other SAMHSA Region 9 jurisdictions reporting data in 2022 include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau.

Section 7. Limitations

Calculations of rates per 100,000 population depend on the availability of suitable and comparable detailed denominator data for the U.S. and Puerto Rico populations as a whole, less the population of the state (Maine) not supplying MH-CLD data in the 2022 reporting period. When such denominator data are unavailable (e.g., for service settings, many residential status classifications, SMI/SED status, and others), rates per 100,000 population could not be calculated and therefore are not presented.

Mental health diagnosis data presented in this document report up to three reported mental health diagnoses per client; data are presented as percentages of clients who have at least one mental health diagnosis. Since MH-CLD captures up to three diagnoses, clients with multiple diagnoses can be counted in more than one diagnostic grouping.

Similarly, clients receiving treatment may report more than one service setting (e.g., state psychiatric hospital, community-based treatment, residential treatment, other psychiatric inpatient, and/or institutions under the justice system) during the course of the reporting year. As with mental health diagnosis counts and percentages, the sum of all specific service setting counts or percentages will be greater than the total or 100%, respectively.

Caution must be used when comparing data over time. The number of states submitting client-level data varies between each reporting period. Thus, apparent increases, changes, or other variations across reporting periods may be more of a function of state reporting changes than actual changes in client characteristics over time.

For more details on the MH-CLD overview, background, data notes, and limitations, please see Appendix C.

Endnotes

1. Different states have different reporting year definitions; most use the July-June fiscal year. See Section 2.2 and Table C-1.
2. Territories reporting MH-CLD data include Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Republic of Palau.
3. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). (2022, December 8). Community Mental Health Services Block Grant. https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/block-grants/mhbg
4. Territories receiving MHBG funding include American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
5. U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). Population Estimates Program, Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022 (SC-EST2022-ALLDATA6) [Data set]. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2020-2022/state/asrh/sc-est2022-alldata6.csv
6. U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). Population Estimates Program, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022 (PRC-EST2022-SYASEX) [Data set]. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2020-2022/puerto-rico/asrh/prc-est2022-syasex.xlsx
7. U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles: Selected Social Characteristics in the United States (ACSDP1Y2022) [Data set]. https://data.census.gov/table?q=DP02&g =0100000US,$0400000&tid =ACSDP1Y2022.DP02

   U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles: Selected Economic Characteristics (ACSDP1Y2022) [Data set]. https://data.census.gov/table?q=DP03&g =0100000US,$0400000&tid =ACSDP1Y2022.DP03

   U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates (ACSDP1Y2022) [Data set]. https://data.census.gov/table?tid=ACSDP1Y2022.DP05
8. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau contribute marginally to numerators (counts) but not denominators of calculating rates per 100,000 population.
9. "Other" races combine clients coded as "Some other race alone," "Two or more races," or "Hispanic." For these and other details about race data, see Appendix A.
10. The employment status "Not in Labor Force" races combine clients coded as homemakers, students, retirees, disabled, other reported classifications such as volunteers, sheltered/non-competitive employees, or otherwise unspecified Not in the Labor Force, i.e., not employed and not seeking employment. For these and other details about employment data, see Appendix A.
11. Numbers may not sum to total, because clients could receive services in more than one service setting during the reporting period.
12. Agency for Healthcare Quality and Research (AHRQ). (2017, March 6). Clinical Classifications Software (CCS) for ICD-9 CM. Healthcare Cost & Utilization Project. https://hcup-us.ahrq.gov/toolssoftware/ccs/ccs.jsp
    AHRQ. (2016). CCS Category Names (Full Labels): Single-Level CCS and Multi-Level CCS. https://hcup-us.ahrq.gov/toolssoftware/ccs/CCSCategoryNames_FullLabels.pdf
13. AHRQ. (2016). CCS Category Names (Full Labels): Single-Level CCS and Multi-Level CCS. https://hcup-us.ahrq.gov/toolssoftware/ccs/CCSCategoryNames_FullLabels.pdf
14. "Other" mental health diagnoses include those not classified as any of twelve other diagnostic classes: Alcohol/Substance Use Disorders, Anxiety Disorders, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorders, Bipolar Disorders, Conduct Disorders, Delirium Disorders, Depressive Disorders, Oppositional Defiant Disorders, Personality Disorders, Pervasive Developmental Disorders, Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders, or Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders. For these and other details about mental health diagnosis data, see Appendix A and Appendix C.

Appendix A. Definitions

Most data definitions presented below are based on definitions found in the Mental Health Client-Level Data (MH-CLD) State Instruction Manual Version 2.9 which is provided directly to states for reporting. Detailed mental health diagnosis definitions are available in Table C-2 of Appendix C.

Clients -- Defined as all enrolled individuals who received mental health and support services, including screening, assessment, crisis services, and telemedicine, from programs operated or funded by the SMHA during the reporting period.

Age -- Calculated from the client's date of birth at midpoint of the state's elected reporting period. Non-missing categories in this report include any number between 0 and 85; clients older than 85 are coded as age 85. Children are defined as clients of age 0 to 17, adults are defined as clients of age 18 and older. Missing categories include Unknown and Not Collected (if the state never collects the data or the client belongs to a population exempt from data collection for this).

Sex -- Identifies the client's most recent reported sex at the end of the reporting period. Non-missing categories in this report include **male** and **female**. Missing categories include Unknown and Not Collected (if the state never collects the data or the client belongs to a population exempt from data collection for this). Per Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance, sex is defined as biologic sex. Transgender clients are coded by their birth designations.

Race -- Specifies the client's most recent reported race at the end of the reporting period. Non-missing categories in this report include **American Indian or Alaska Native**, **Asian** (combining persons reported as "Asian or Pacific Islander" or "Asian"), **Black or African American**, **Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander**, **White**, and **Other** (combining persons reported as "Some other race alone," "Two or more races," or "Hispanic" as a race category). Missing categories include Unknown and Not Collected (if the state never collects the data or the client belongs to a population exempt from data collection for this). Reporting clients as "Hispanic" or "Asian or Pacific Islander" is deprecated but is still done by some states; as noted, these are recoded to "Other race" and "Asian," respectively.

Ethnicity -- Identifies whether or not the client is of Hispanic or Latino origin, based on the most recent reported ethnicity at the end of the reporting period. Non-missing categories in this report include **Hispanic** origin regardless of race (combining clients reported as Hispanic, Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban, or other specific Hispanic) and **Non-Hispanic** origin. Missing categories include Unknown and Not Collected (if the state never collects the data or the client belongs to a population exempt from data collection for this).

SMI/SED Status -- Indicates whether the client has serious mental illness (SMI) or serious emotional disturbance (SED) using the state definition, based on the most recent available status at the end of the reporting period. Non-missing categories in this report include **SMI**, **SED**, **At risk for SED**, and **Not SMI or SED**. Missing categories include Unknown (including clients still undergoing evaluation) and Not Collected (if the state does not collect the data or the client belongs to a population exempt from data collection for this). By state definition, children should not be classified with SMI, and adults should not be classified with SED or being at risk for SED. "At risk" for SED is an optional recording value used by some states.

Mental Health Diagnosis -- Specifies whether any of up to three detailed diagnoses for the client qualify as one of thirteen broad categories of mental health diagnosis for that client. Non-missing categories include **Alcohol/Substance Use Disorders**, **Anxiety Disorders**, **Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorders**, **Bipolar Disorders**, **Conduct Disorders**, **Delirium Disorders**, **Depressive Disorders**, **Oppositional Defiant Disorders**, **Personality Disorders**, **Pervasive Developmental Disorders**, **Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders**, **Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders**, and **Other** Diagnoses. (Note that "Other Diagnoses" always refer to diagnoses other than those in the prior twelve categories listed here.) The missing category, No/Deferred Diagnosis, applies to clients whose three diagnoses are all either Unknown or Not Collected at the time the client's data are added to the data set. For details about the ICD-9 or ICD-10 codes associated with each diagnosis, see Appendix C and Table C-2. Again, mental health diagnosis data presented in this derive from up to three reported mental health diagnoses per client; data are presented as percentages of clients who have at least one mental health diagnosis. Since MH-CLD captures up to three diagnoses, clients with multiple diagnoses can be counted in more than one diagnostic grouping.

Employment Status -- Specifies the client's employment status at discharge (for discharged clients) or the most recent available employment status at the end of the reporting period (for continuing clients). Non-missing categories in this report include **employed** (combining clients reported as employed full-time, employed part time, or employed but full time/part time status is unknown), **unemployed**, and **not in the labor force** (combining clients reported as homemakers, students, retirees, disabled, and other reported classifications such as volunteers, sheltered/non-competitive employees, or otherwise unspecified Not In the Labor Force). Missing categories include Unknown, Not Collected (if the state never collects the data or the client belongs to a population exempt from data collection for this) and Not Applicable (if the client's age is 15 or less, or they received services in institutional settings). It is reported for all clients (16 years old and older) who are receiving services in non-institutional settings. Institutional settings include correctional facilities like prison, jail, detention centers, and mental health care facilities like state hospitals, other psychiatric inpatient facilities, nursing homes, or other institutions that keep a person, otherwise able, from entering the labor force.

Residential Status -- Specifies client's residential status at time of discharge (for discharged clients) or the most recent available residential status at the end of reporting period (continuing clients). Non-missing categories in this report include **experiencing homelessness**, **foster home or care**, **residential care**, **crisis residence**, **institutional setting**, **jail/correctional facility**, **private residence** (combining clients reported as independent, dependent, or unknown adult living arrangement), and **other** residential status. Missing categories include Unknown and Not Collected (if the state never collects the data or the client belongs to a population exempt from data collection for this). Institutional settings include correctional facilities like prison, jail, detention centers, and mental health care facilities like state hospitals, other psychiatric inpatient facilities, nursing homes, or other institutions that keep a person, otherwise able, from entering the labor force.

Educational Attainment -- Specifies the school grade level of three subpopulations of clients, as follows: current grade level for school age children who have attended school in the last 3 months, highest completed grade level for school age children who have not attended school in the last 3 months, and highest educational attainment for all adult clients, whether in school or not. Non-missing categories in this report are **Special Education** (formally Self-Contained Special Education), **0-8** (combining clients reported as having no schooling or first through 8th grade schooling, as well as those in kindergarten or pre-school), **9-11** (combining clients reported as having 9th to 11th grade schooling, **High School or GED** (combining clients reported completing high school or a General Educational Diploma), and **More than High School** (combining college freshman through senior and graduate/professional school clients). Missing categories include Unknown and Not Collected (if the state never collects the data or the client belongs to a population exempt from data collection for this).

Service Setting -- Indicates the types of up to 5 mental health treatment setting(s) in which the client received services throughout the reporting period. Service settings include **state psychiatric hospital**, **SMHA-funded/operated community-based programs**, **residential treatment centers**, **other psychiatric inpatient**, and **institutions under the justice system.** The setting refers to the place where services were provided, not the residence of the person. Since a person may have received services in more than one setting during the reporting year (e.g., state psychiatric hospitals and community-based settings, or institutions under the justice system and community-based settings), the settings are not mutually exclusive. This means that the sums of service setting counts or percentages can exceed the sums of the numbers of clients involved or 100%, respectively.

Appendix B. Data Tables Corresponding to Figures Included in the Report

This section provides the data corresponding to the figures included in Sections 3, 4, and 6 of this report. Tables B-1 through B-10 include data on counts, including the counts and percentages of clients with missing/unknown/not collected/not applicable data for each characteristic. The overall missing values for each major subgroup are included in Table B-11. For a comprehensive set of national, subgroup, and state-level data on key characteristics of clients receiving treatment in the 2022 reporting year along with their mental health diagnoses and co-occurring disorders, please go to the 2022 MH-CLD Annual Detailed Tables.

Table B-1. Characteristics of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Age Group, 2022 (Section 3)

	Counts[1]			Percentages of All Records			Percentages Without Missing Records			Rates per 100,000[2]		
Age Group	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
0-17	1,853,636	--	1,853,636	100.0	--	26.6	100.0	--	26.7	2,549	--	2,549
18 and above	--	5,096,219	5,096,219	--	100.0	73.2	--	100.0	73.3	--	1,942	1,942
Unknown	--	--	8,054	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Collected	--	--	10	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**
Age (detail)	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
0-11	821,837	--	821,837	44.3	--	11.8	44.3	--	11.8	1,757	--	1,757
12-17	1,031,799	--	1,031,799	55.7	--	14.8	55.7	--	14.8	3,978	--	3,978
18-24	--	769,994	769,994	--	15.1	11.1	--	15.1	11.1	--	2,444	2,444
25-39	--	1,824,927	1,824,927	--	35.8	26.2	--	35.8	26.3	--	2,679	2,679
40-54	--	1,316,070	1,316,070	--	25.8	18.9	--	25.8	18.9	--	2,115	2,115
55-64	--	773,173	773,173	--	15.2	11.1	--	15.2	11.1	--	1,827	1,827
65 and above	--	412,055	412,055	--	8.1	5.9	--	8.1	5.9	--	708	708
Unknown	--	--	8,054	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Collected	--	--	10	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**
Sex	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
Male	961,891	2,275,338	3,238,609	51.9	44.6	46.5	52.0	44.7	46.7	2,585	1,765	1,950
Female	889,060	2,812,734	3,703,705	48.0	55.2	53.2	48.0	55.3	53.3	2,504	2,107	2,192
Unknown	2,572	7,534	14,877	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Collected	113	613	728	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**
Race	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
American Indian or Alaska Native	36,814	100,406	137,225	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	5,283	4,003	4,281
Asian	22,089	78,236	100,417	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	516	508	510
Black or African American	282,490	902,058	1,184,756	15.2	17.7	17.0	18.0	19.8	19.4	3,189	2,827	2,906
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6,366	15,397	21,768	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	4,396	2,956	3,270
White	948,831	3,027,272	3,976,917	51.2	59.4	57.2	60.5	66.6	65.0	2,156	1,910	1,964
Other Race[3]	270,648	424,803	695,745	14.6	8.3	10.0	17.3	9.3	11.4	1,836	793	1,018
Unknown	285,696	546,418	838,753	15.4	10.7	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Collected	702	1,629	2,338	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**

	Counts[1]			Percentages of All Records			Percentages Without Missing Records			Rates per 100,000[2]		
Ethnicity	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
Hispanic or Latino	451,089	842,732	1,294,113	24.3	16.5	18.6	29.2	19.1	21.7	3,147	1,609	1,940
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,092,150	3,573,044	4,665,950	58.9	70.1	67.1	70.8	80.9	78.3	1,870	1,701	1,738
Unknown	295,041	621,627	922,861	15.9	12.2	13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Collected	15,356	58,816	74,995	0.8	1.2	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**
SMI/SED[4]	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
SMI	--	3,547,088	3,548,112	--	69.6	51.0	--	74.2	54.4	--	--	--
SED	1,271,371	--	1,271,462	68.6	--	18.3	73.1	--	19.5	--	--	--
At risk for SED	3,884	--	3,884	0.2	--	0.1	0.2	--	0.1	--	--	--
Not SMI or SED	463,357	1,233,610	1,697,227	25.0	24.2	24.4	26.7	25.8	26.0	--	--	--
Unknown	72,468	207,381	286,533	3.9	4.1	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Collected	42,556	108,140	150,701	2.3	2.1	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**
Education	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
Grades 8 or less	600,000	233,068	833,673	32.4	4.6	12.0	75.4	8.9	24.5	--	--	--
Grades 9-11	172,386	448,309	620,704	9.3	8.8	8.9	21.7	17.2	18.2	--	--	--
High School or General Educational Development (GED)	18,658	1,250,870	1,269,588	1.0	24.5	18.2	2.3	48.0	37.3	--	--	--
More than High School	1,129	642,077	643,229	0.1	12.6	9.2	0.1	24.6	18.9	--	--	--
Special Education[5]	3,670	32,128	35,798	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	--	--	--
Unknown	223,087	577,330	806,898	12.0	11.3	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Collected	834,706	1,912,437	2,748,029	45.0	37.5	39.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**

[1]Since the ages of some clients were unknown or not collected, total counts can be greater than the sum of children and adult counts.

[2]Rates per 100,000 for subgroups were calculated using appropriate denominators from a combination of the 2022 Census and ACS population estimates. Total rates were calculated using overall children, adults, and total MH-CLD client counts as numerators, and the respective 2022 Census/ACS populations as denominators. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau contribute marginally to numerators (counts) but not denominators for calculating rates per 100,000 population. For more details, please see the "Data Notes and Limitations" section of Appendix C.

[3]"Other" races combine clients coded as "Some other race alone," "Two or more races," or "Hispanic." For these and other details about race data, see Appendix A.

[4]Clients who have serious mental illness (SMI) or serious emotional disturbance (SED). For data definitions, please see Appendix A.

[5]Special Education was previously referred to as Self-Contained Special Education. For data definitions, please see Appendix A.

"--" – missing/unknown/not collected/not applicable. For notes on data definitions, please see Appendix A.

Table B-2. National Outcome Measures Among Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Age Group, 2022 (Section 4)

	Counts[1]			Percentages of All Records			Percentages Without Missing Records			Rates per 100,000[2]		
Residential Status	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
Experiencing Homelessness	3,090	183,049	186,246	0.2	3.6	2.7	0.3	5.6	4.3	3,945	67,697	53,409
Foster Home or Care	34,387	15,891	50,321	1.9	0.3	0.7	3.2	0.5	1.2	--	--	--
Residential Care	10,599	119,276	129,884	0.6	2.3	1.9	1.0	3.6	3.0	--	--	--
Institutional	5,299	70,947	76,274	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	2.2	1.8	--	--	--
Jail/Correctional Facility	3,065	54,652	57,742	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.7	1.3	--	--	--
Private Residence	996,669	2,777,799	3,775,061	53.8	54.5	54.3	94.0	84.6	86.9	--	--	--
Other	7,703	62,073	69,813	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.9	1.6	--	--	--
Unknown	548,675	1,264,339	1,820,191	29.6	24.8	26.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Collected	244,149	548,193	792,387	13.2	10.8	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**
Employment	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
Employed	10,491	723,129	733,828	0.6	14.2	10.5	6.7	28.1	26.9	201	458	450
Unemployed	9,591	800,144	809,796	0.5	15.7	11.6	6.2	31.1	29.7	4,078	11,220	10,992
Not in Labor Force	135,593	1,049,491	1,185,200	7.3	20.6	17.0	87.1	40.8	43.4	4,272	1,091	1,192
Not applicable	1,509,233	123,396	1,633,671	81.4	2.4	23.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unknown	141,060	2,129,253	2,276,863	7.6	41.8	32.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Collected	47,668	270,806	318,561	2.6	5.3	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**
Service Settings[3]	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
State Psychiatric Hospital	8,942	109,061	118,008	0.5	2.1	1.7	0.5	2.1	1.7	--	--	--
Community-Based Program	1,837,833	4,906,474	6,751,924	99.1	96.3	97.0	99.1	96.3	97.0	--	--	--
Residential Treatment Center	14,341	56,959	71,328	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	--	--	--
Other Psychiatric Inpatient	39,944	262,048	302,416	2.2	5.1	4.3	2.2	5.1	4.3	--	--	--
Institutions Under the Justice System	2,446	58,077	60,551	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.9	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**

[1]Since the ages of some clients were unknown or not collected, total counts can be greater than the sum of children and adult counts.

[2]Rates per 100,000 for subgroups were calculated using appropriate denominators from a combination of the 2022 Census and ACS population estimates. Total rates were calculated using overall children, adults, and total MH-CLD client counts as numerators, and the respective 2022 Census/ACS populations as denominators. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau contribute marginally to numerators (counts) but not denominators for calculating rates per 100,000 population. For more details, please see the "Data Notes and Limitations" section of Appendix C.

[3]Service Setting indicates up to 5 types of mental health treatment settings in which the individual received services throughout the reporting period, and not the type of service received.

"--" – missing/unknown/not collected/not applicable. For notes on data definitions, please see Appendix A.

Table B-3. Mental Health Diagnoses Among Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by Age Group, 2022 (Section 6)

	Counts[1]			Percentages of All Records			Percentages Without Missing Records			Rates per 100,000[2]		
Mental Health Diagnoses	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
Alcohol/Substance Use Disorders	10,133	348,780	358,929	0.5	6.8	5.2	0.7	8.0	6.1	14	133	107
Anxiety Disorders	371,863	1,297,948	1,669,979	20.1	25.5	24.0	23.9	29.9	28.3	511	495	498
Attention-Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorders	421,298	209,872	631,175	22.7	4.1	9.1	27.1	4.8	10.7	579	80	188
Bipolar Disorders	22,119	671,993	694,144	1.2	13.2	10.0	1.4	15.5	11.8	30	256	207
Conduct Disorders	71,810	23,766	95,581	3.9	0.5	1.4	4.6	0.5	1.6	99	9	29
Delirium Disorders	1,310	25,810	27,210	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	2	10	8
Depressive Disorders	310,141	1,540,926	1,851,295	16.7	30.2	26.6	20.0	35.5	31.4	426	587	552
Oppositional Defiant Disorders	129,701	18,590	148,293	7.0	0.4	2.1	8.3	0.4	2.5	178	7	44
Personality Disorders	2,900	157,048	159,956	0.2	3.1	2.3	0.2	3.6	2.7	4	60	48
Pervasive Developmental Disorders	67,186	43,714	110,901	3.6	0.9	1.6	4.3	1.0	1.9	92	17	33
Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders	10,035	731,054	741,224	0.5	14.3	10.7	0.6	16.8	12.6	14	279	221
Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	499,920	877,764	1,377,950	27.0	17.2	19.8	32.2	20.2	23.4	687	335	411
Other Mental Health Disorders[3]	289,403	590,303	880,339	15.6	11.6	12.7	18.6	13.6	14.9	398	225	263
No/Deferred Diagnosis	300,110	751,466	1,058,221	16.2	14.7	15.2	19.3	17.3	17.9	--	--	--
Any Specific Diagnosis	**1,553,526**	**4,344,753**	**5,899,698**	**83.8**	**85.3**	**84.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,136**	**1,656**	**1,760**
MH-CLD Clients	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**

[1]Since the ages of some clients were unknown or not collected, total counts can be greater than the sum of children and adult counts.

[2]Rates per 100,000 for diagnosis subgroups were calculated using the appropriate denominators from the 2022 Census/ACS population for children, adults, and total MH-CLD clients. Rates for any specific diagnosis were calculated using children, adults, and total MH-CLD client with any listed mental health diagnosis (i.e., excluding no/deferred diagnosis clients) as numerators, and respective 2022 Census/ACS population as denominators. Total MH-CLD client rates were calculated using overall children, adults, and total MH-CLD client counts as numerators, and respective 2022 Census/ACS population as denominators. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau contribute marginally to numerators (counts) but not denominators for calculating rates per 100,000 population. For more details, please see the "Data Notes and Limitations" section of Appendix C.

[3]Other mental health diagnoses include those not classified as any of twelve other diagnostic classes: Alcohol/Substance Use Disorders, Anxiety Disorders, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorders, Bipolar Disorders, Conduct Disorders, Delirium Disorders, Depressive Disorders, Oppositional Defiant Disorders, Personality Disorders, Pervasive Developmental Disorders, Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders, or Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders.

"--" – missing/unknown/not collected/not applicable. For notes on data definitions, please see Appendix A.

Table B-4. Characteristics of Clients Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services by State and Age Group, 2022 (Section 6)

	Counts[1]			Percent of all records			Rates per 100,000		
States	Children	Adults	Total	Children	Adults	Total	Children	Adults	Total
Alabama	30,263	62,888	93,151	1.6	1.2	1.3	2,723	1,587	1,836
Alaska	3,584	5,853	9,438	0.2	0.1	0.1	2,030	1,051	1,287
Arizona	128,647	296,467	425,114	6.9	5.8	6.1	8,096	5,138	5,777
Arkansas	23,243	49,022	72,266	1.3	1.0	1.0	3,334	2,087	2,373
California	206,551	390,760	597,994	11.1	7.7	8.6	2,428	1,280	1,532
Colorado	33,062	98,452	131,515	1.8	1.9	1.9	2,720	2,129	2,252
Connecticut	37,407	56,470	93,897	2.0	1.1	1.3	5,117	1,950	2,589
Delaware	4,044	12,152	16,197	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,943	1,500	1,590
District of Columbia	5,210	36,855	42,065	0.3	0.7	0.6	4,186	6,734	6,262
Florida	56,418	289,664	346,085	3.0	5.7	5.0	1,313	1,614	1,556
Georgia	9,454	114,935	124,391	0.5	2.3	1.8	377	1,368	1,140
Hawaii	1,685	7,493	9,209	0.1	0.1	0.1	567	656	639
Idaho	3,173	11,960	15,178	0.2	0.2	0.2	685	811	783
Illinois	4,539	22,776	27,315	0.2	0.4	0.4	167	231	217
Indiana	57,182	86,943	144,125	3.1	1.7	2.1	3,642	1,652	2,109
Iowa	85,441	223,608	309,212	4.6	4.4	4.4	11,793	9,031	9,661
Kansas	19,308	37,072	56,420	1.0	0.7	0.8	2,795	1,650	1,921
Kentucky	48,356	101,986	150,362	2.6	2.0	2.2	4,814	2,907	3,332
Louisiana	7,571	36,170	43,741	0.4	0.7	0.6	713	1,025	953
Maryland	72,543	166,984	239,527	3.9	3.3	3.4	5,387	3,466	3,885
Massachusetts	2,150	22,232	24,382	0.1	0.4	0.4	161	394	349
Michigan	70,735	213,039	283,778	3.8	4.2	4.1	3,353	2,688	2,828
Minnesota	91,425	253,672	345,102	4.9	5.0	5.0	7,064	5,735	6,036
Mississippi	36,441	75,825	112,267	2.0	1.5	1.6	5,374	3,352	3,819
Missouri	21,949	53,358	75,307	1.2	1.0	1.1	1,608	1,109	1,219
Montana	23,245	56,977	80,222	1.3	1.1	1.2	9,944	6,408	7,144
Nebraska	3,018	19,259	22,277	0.2	0.4	0.3	633	1,291	1,132
Nevada	3,384	9,509	18,398	0.2	0.2	0.3	491	382	579
New Hampshire	13,000	31,415	44,432	0.7	0.6	0.6	5,140	2,750	3,185
New Jersey	69,131	340,894	410,173	3.7	6.7	5.9	3,467	4,691	4,429
New Mexico	65,814	148,538	214,352	3.6	2.9	3.1	14,323	8,981	10,143
New York	6,345	41,769	48,115	0.3	0.8	0.7	159	266	245
North Carolina	7,345	89,156	96,501	0.4	1.7	1.4	320	1,061	902
North Dakota	1,800	9,918	11,718	0.1	0.2	0.2	985	1,663	1,504
Ohio	24,750	49,681	74,431	1.3	1.0	1.1	966	540	633
Oklahoma	33,436	84,458	117,894	1.8	1.7	1.7	3,508	2,754	2,933
Oregon	47,109	124,541	171,650	2.5	2.4	2.5	5,628	3,660	4,048
Pennsylvania	155,973	379,799	536,139	8.4	7.5	7.7	5,943	3,670	4,133
Puerto Rico	626	2,027	2,653	0.0	0.0	0.0	121	75	82
Rhode Island	7,092	27,293	34,385	0.4	0.5	0.5	3,478	3,067	3,144
South Carolina	34,492	63,875	98,369	1.9	1.3	1.4	3,086	1,534	1,862

	Counts[1]			Percent of all records			Rates per 100,000		
States	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**	**Children**	**Adults**	**Total**
South Dakota	5,280	13,579	18,859	0.3	0.3	0.3	2,409	1,966	2,073
Tennessee	10,850	69,924	80,776	0.6	1.4	1.2	705	1,268	1,146
Texas	100,710	343,114	443,826	5.4	6.7	6.4	1,351	1,520	1,478
Utah	21,160	38,830	59,991	1.1	0.8	0.9	2,271	1,585	1,774
Vermont	10,644	16,512	27,314	0.6	0.3	0.4	9,275	3,102	4,221
Virginia	33,932	90,000	123,936	1.8	1.8	1.8	1,818	1,320	1,427
Washington	95,195	237,051	333,075	5.1	4.7	4.8	5,781	3,861	4,278
West Virginia	2,395	12,522	14,924	0.1	0.2	0.2	681	880	841
Wisconsin	13,205	57,341	70,546	0.7	1.1	1.0	1,060	1,234	1,197
Wyoming	3,243	10,829	14,072	0.2	0.2	0.2	2,492	2,400	2,420
Other Jurisdictions[2]	81	772	853	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--
Total	**1,853,636**	**5,096,219**	**6,957,919**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,549**	**1,942**	**2,076**

[1]Since the ages of some clients were unknown or not collected, total counts can be greater than the sum of children and adult counts.

[2]Other jurisdictions include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau. Data are presented together to minimize disclosure risk.

"--" – missing/unknown/not collected/not applicable. For notes on data definitions, please see Appendix A.

Table B-5. Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Counts Among Children by State, 2022 (Section 6)

States	Counts					
	Overall[1]	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Depressive Disorders	Other Mental Health Disorders[2]
Alabama	29,924	7,534	13,518	6,129	5,577	4,382
Alaska	3,465	1,502	383	460	695	338
Arizona	116,835	39,828	26,750	22,396	13,725	32,231
Arkansas	22,548	6,951	3,175	3,355	3,271	2,013
California	185,607	51,345	29,826	39,222	46,743	31,204
Colorado	32,657	15,107	5,457	7,091	7,689	2,667
Connecticut	1,053	343	307	113	227	354
Delaware	1,462	458	443	112	298	250
District of Columbia	3,411	967	765	252	479	542
Florida	49,081	14,506	12,177	4,040	9,844	7,172
Georgia	9,453	2,042	5,108	1,420	1,759	2,674
Hawaii	1,482	609	465	304	377	299
Idaho	1,243	206	480	375	419	297
Illinois	4,524	1,250	912	1,165	1,222	812
Indiana	57,142	13,418	20,672	19,372	15,893	7,127
Iowa	58,388	24,584	2	26,567	12,949	9,512
Kansas	19,047	5,465	4,531	4,811	4,697	2,108
Kentucky	47,897	14,985	13,251	12,012	8,617	8,801
Louisiana	3,999	765	1,696	1,113	1,182	430
Maryland	72,506	21,369	21,587	12,219	10,069	6,706
Massachusetts	1,444	414	448	551	457	423
Michigan	61,818	18,314	19,370	8,506	10,341	19,350
Minnesota	74,971	38,297	27,035	37,431	19,022	13,269
Mississippi	36,204	8,648	17,623	3,663	4,511	5,208
Missouri	21,855	4,996	9,117	7,942	7,132	4,294
Montana	22,878	6,266	5,066	9,449	5,751	4,025
Nebraska	1,839	468	384	291	285	394
Nevada	2,514	723	323	557	604	480
New Hampshire	2,800	1,344	1	2,088	1,691	3
New Jersey	35,365	14,243	8,717	4,242	3,638	4,790
New Mexico	65,518	17,075	8,523	9,977	7,398	33,140
New York	6,054	1,810	2,361	1,890	2,185	1,936
North Carolina	7,313	2,272	1,910	944	1,509	1,712
North Dakota	1,353	381	581	534	466	348
Ohio	24,563	10,406	7,750	5,413	4,689	3,255
Oklahoma	30,728	13,050	4,307	6,110	6,451	2,147
Oregon	47,090	21,908	9,677	16,054	9,094	8,749
Pennsylvania	139,336	38,448	45,385	21,202	18,044	14,945
Puerto Rico	616	88	344	45	90	145
Rhode Island	6,588	2,856	2,288	2,130	1,377	1,228
South Carolina	32,767	12,289	13,134	8,698	8,283	4,338

States	Counts					
	Overall[1]	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Depressive Disorders	Other Mental Health Disorders[2]
South Dakota	4,861	2,308	938	905	932	265
Tennessee	2,038	470	458	490	612	117
Texas	70,080	17,124	36,227	18,113	19,816	14,851
Utah	20,332	6,179	3,843	8,236	5,781	3,466
Vermont	9,478	4,887	2,021	2,348	1,286	1,416
Virginia	31,889	12,513	14,448	9,518	9,133	4,861
Washington	52,753	15,063	14,342	17,750	11,101	16,303
West Virginia	1,483	329	420	393	294	195
Wisconsin	12,084	15,063	2,158	17,750	11,101	16,303
Wyoming	3,142	329	587	393	294	195
Other Jurisdictions[3]	48	329	7	393	294	195
Total	**1,553,526**	**499,920**	**421,298**	**371,863**	**310,141**	**289,403**

[1]Diagnostic category counts are not mutually exclusive since MH-CLD clients can have up to 3 reported diagnoses, and clients with multiple diagnoses are counted in more than one diagnostic grouping. Therefore, the sum of diagnostic category counts may exceed the overall total.

[2]"Other" mental health diagnoses include those not classified as any of twelve other diagnostic classes: Alcohol/Substance Use Disorders, Anxiety Disorders, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorders, Bipolar Disorders, Conduct Disorders, Delirium Disorders, Depressive Disorders, Oppositional Defiant Disorders, Personality Disorders, Pervasive Developmental Disorders, Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders, or Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders. For these and other details about mental health diagnosis data, see Appendix A and Appendix C.

[3]Other jurisdictions include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau. Data are presented together to minimize disclosure risk.

Table B-6. Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Percentages Among Children by State, 2022 (Section 6)

States	Percentages					
	Overall[1]	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Depressive Disorders	Other Mental Health Disorders[2]
Alabama	1.9	1.5	3.2	1.6	1.8	1.5
Alaska	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Arizona	7.5	8.0	6.3	6.0	4.4	11.1
Arkansas	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7
California	11.9	10.3	7.1	10.5	15.1	10.8
Colorado	2.1	3.0	1.3	1.9	2.5	0.9
Connecticut	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Delaware	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
District of Columbia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Florida	3.2	2.9	2.9	1.1	3.2	2.5
Georgia	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.9
Hawaii	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Idaho	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Illinois	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Indiana	3.7	2.7	4.9	5.2	5.1	2.5
Iowa	3.8	4.9	0.0	7.1	4.2	3.3
Kansas	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.7
Kentucky	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0
Louisiana	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Maryland	4.7	4.3	5.1	3.3	3.2	2.3
Massachusetts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Michigan	4.0	3.7	4.6	2.3	3.3	6.7
Minnesota	4.8	7.7	6.4	10.1	6.1	4.6
Mississippi	2.3	1.7	4.2	1.0	1.5	1.8
Missouri	1.4	1.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.5
Montana	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.4
Nebraska	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nevada	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
New Hampshire	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0
New Jersey	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.7
New Mexico	4.2	3.4	2.0	2.7	2.4	11.5
New York	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
North Carolina	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6
North Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ohio	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1
Oklahoma	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.6	2.1	0.7
Oregon	3.0	4.4	2.3	4.3	2.9	3.0
Pennsylvania	9.0	7.7	10.8	5.7	5.8	5.2
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rhode Island	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
South Carolina	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.7	1.5

States	Percentages					
	Overall[1]	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Depressive Disorders	Other Mental Health Disorders[2]
South Dakota	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Tennessee	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Texas	4.5	3.4	8.6	4.9	6.4	5.1
Utah	1.3	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.9	1.2
Vermont	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Virginia	2.1	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.9	1.7
Washington	3.4	3.0	3.4	4.8	3.6	5.6
West Virginia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.2
Wyoming	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other Jurisdictions[3]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1]Diagnostic category percentages are not mutually exclusive since MH-CLD clients can have up to 3 reported diagnoses, and clients with multiple diagnoses are counted in more than one diagnostic grouping. Therefore, the sum of diagnostic category percentages may exceed the overall total.

[2]"Other" mental health diagnoses include those not classified as any of twelve other diagnostic classes: Alcohol/Substance Use Disorders, Anxiety Disorders, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorders, Bipolar Disorders, Conduct Disorders, Delirium Disorders, Depressive Disorders, Oppositional Defiant Disorders, Personality Disorders, Pervasive Developmental Disorders, Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders, or Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders. For these and other details about mental health diagnosis data, see Appendix A and Appendix C.

[3]Other jurisdictions include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau. Data are presented together to minimize disclosure risk.

Table B-7. Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Rates per 100,000 Population Among Children by State, 2022 (Section 6)

States	Rates per 100,000					
	Overall	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Depressive Disorders	Other Mental Health Disorders[1]
Alabama	2,692	678	1,216	551	502	394
Alaska	1,963	851	217	261	394	191
Arizona	7,353	2,506	1,683	1,409	864	2,028
Arkansas	3,234	997	455	481	469	289
California	2,182	604	351	461	550	367
Colorado	2,687	1,243	449	583	633	219
Connecticut	144	47	42	15	31	48
Delaware	702	220	213	54	143	120
District of Columbia	2,740	777	615	202	385	435
Florida	1,142	338	283	94	229	167
Georgia	377	81	203	57	70	107
Hawaii	498	205	156	102	127	101
Idaho	268	44	104	81	90	64
Illinois	166	46	34	43	45	30
Indiana	3,640	855	1,317	1,234	1,012	454
Iowa	8,059	3,393	0	3,667	1,787	1,313
Kansas	2,757	791	656	696	680	305
Kentucky	4,768	1,492	1,319	1,196	858	876
Louisiana	377	72	160	105	111	41
Maryland	5,384	1,587	1,603	907	748	498
Massachusetts	108	31	33	41	34	32
Michigan	2,930	868	918	403	490	917
Minnesota	5,793	2,959	2,089	2,892	1,470	1,025
Mississippi	5,339	1,275	2,599	540	665	768
Missouri	1,601	366	668	582	523	315
Montana	9,787	2,681	2,167	4,042	2,460	1,722
Nebraska	386	98	81	61	60	83
Nevada	364	105	47	81	88	70
New Hampshire	1,107	531	0	826	669	1
New Jersey	1,773	714	437	213	182	240
New Mexico	14,258	3,716	1,855	2,171	1,610	7,212
New York	152	45	59	47	55	49
North Carolina	319	99	83	41	66	75
North Dakota	740	208	318	292	255	190
Ohio	959	406	302	211	183	127
Oklahoma	3,224	1,369	452	641	677	225
Oregon	5,626	2,617	1,156	1,918	1,087	1,045
Pennsylvania	5,309	1,465	1,729	808	688	569
Puerto Rico	119	17	66	9	17	28
Rhode Island	3,231	1,401	1,122	1,045	675	602

States	Rates per 100,000					
	Overall	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Depressive Disorders	Other Mental Health Disorders[1]
South Carolina	2,931	1,099	1,175	778	741	388
South Dakota	2,218	1,053	428	413	425	121
Tennessee	132	31	30	32	40	8
Texas	940	230	486	243	266	199
Utah	2,182	663	413	884	621	372
Vermont	8,259	4,259	1,761	2,046	1,121	1,234
Virginia	1,708	670	774	510	489	260
Washington	3,204	915	871	1,078	674	990
West Virginia	421	93	119	112	84	55
Wisconsin	970	196	173	243	121	278
Wyoming	2,415	817	451	645	706	274
Other Jurisdictions[2]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**2,136**	**687**	**579**	**511**	**426**	**398**

[1]"Other" mental health diagnoses include those not classified as any of twelve other diagnostic classes: Alcohol/Substance Use Disorders, Anxiety Disorders, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorders, Bipolar Disorders, Conduct Disorders, Delirium Disorders, Depressive Disorders, Oppositional Defiant Disorders, Personality Disorders, Pervasive Developmental Disorders, Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders, or Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders. For these and other details about mental health diagnosis data, see Appendix A and Appendix C.

[2]Other jurisdictions include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau. Data are presented together to minimize disclosure risk.

"--" – missing/unknown/not collected/not applicable. For notes on data definitions, please see Appendix A.

Table B-8. Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Counts Among Adults by State, 2022 (Section 6)

States	Counts					
	Overall[1]	Depressive Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders	Bipolar Disorders
Alabama	62,392	24,968	14,049	7,398	17,138	11,397
Alaska	5,810	1,543	1,087	1,452	497	402
Arizona	288,746	83,925	108,309	55,186	32,622	35,313
Arkansas	46,688	14,006	5,495	5,760	8,088	5,858
California	315,483	96,273	60,398	48,579	94,377	40,252
Colorado	96,863	31,663	23,928	26,834	12,755	15,212
Connecticut	42,186	14,979	10,818	9,980	9,685	7,165
Delaware	10,259	3,031	1,427	1,314	2,025	2,027
District of Columbia	25,287	9,413	1,758	2,730	4,238	4,840
Florida	238,892	81,061	29,079	41,346	41,421	38,224
Georgia	114,923	38,376	29,415	21,535	28,859	23,250
Hawaii	7,112	1,306	560	2,521	2,584	809
Idaho	4,262	1,271	625	400	1,729	852
Illinois	22,576	6,714	4,936	3,597	6,677	4,375
Indiana	86,172	39,330	39,804	20,961	12,779	13,441
Iowa	145,544	65,072	88,007	24,339	14,083	18,858
Kansas	36,506	15,939	12,832	8,509	3,198	4,603
Kentucky	100,909	33,882	28,640	21,289	10,862	11,365
Louisiana	16,139	6,757	4,929	1,914	3,785	3,213
Maryland	166,760	59,021	39,371	21,096	16,128	29,458
Massachusetts	9,693	2,569	2,142	1,595	4,468	2,433
Michigan	197,705	71,112	49,144	36,171	41,827	39,481
Minnesota	233,542	118,151	139,724	84,755	25,728	24,797
Mississippi	75,091	28,891	19,287	9,368	15,592	11,629
Missouri	52,114	25,065	19,088	10,490	13,798	13,712
Montana	56,277	24,568	26,091	9,777	4,312	6,819
Nebraska	15,646	5,577	4,069	3,054	2,095	2,991
Nevada	6,607	1,220	1,116	693	2,134	810
New Hampshire	13,608	7,184	5,529	5,164	1,993	2,808
New Jersey	270,721	73,168	29,294	46,897	33,590	28,652
New Mexico	147,185	33,877	44,061	32,552	9,207	12,305
New York	41,266	7,387	5,125	10,582	17,991	5,055
North Carolina	81,626	33,769	20,092	19,419	16,261	17,213
North Dakota	6,444	2,551	3,212	1,628	1,725	931
Ohio	48,961	17,537	15,987	14,870	7,593	7,525
Oklahoma	74,262	32,736	15,890	15,205	10,729	9,993
Oregon	124,427	41,520	55,631	44,027	12,999	12,739
Pennsylvania	328,739	112,599	80,888	48,932	39,051	50,740
Puerto Rico	1,963	277	135	56	1,229	151
Rhode Island	24,846	12,087	8,986	6,531	4,542	4,059
South Carolina	62,032	23,079	18,512	16,055	17,191	12,114

States	Counts					
	Overall[1]	Depressive Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders	Bipolar Disorders
South Dakota	12,516	4,339	3,698	2,401	1,578	1,208
Tennessee	42,118	16,872	6,937	5,793	6,525	8,932
Texas	222,380	93,496	84,433	50,933	53,214	71,746
Utah	34,173	13,432	15,919	5,843	6,107	4,787
Vermont	15,010	3,965	3,613	5,220	1,799	1,252
Virginia	87,435	36,508	30,337	20,217	25,534	22,374
Washington	152,669	50,742	64,314	34,274	18,106	15,888
West Virginia	9,681	3,196	4,675	1,352	669	1,190
Wisconsin	51,559	10,676	10,529	4,592	8,828	5,314
Wyoming	10,466	4,165	3,972	2,502	963	1,408
Other Jurisdictions[2]	482	81	51	76	146	23
Total	**4,344,753**	**1,540,926**	**1,297,948**	**877,764**	**731,054**	**671,993**

[1]Diagnostic category counts are not mutually exclusive since MH-CLD clients can have up to 3 reported diagnoses, and clients with multiple diagnoses are counted in more than one diagnostic grouping. Therefore, the sum of diagnostic category counts may exceed the overall total.

[2]Other jurisdictions include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau. Data are presented together to minimize disclosure risk.

Table B-9. Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Percentages Among Adults by State, 2022 (Section 6)

States	Percentages					
	Overall[1]	Depressive Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders	Bipolar Disorders
Alabama	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.7
Alaska	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arizona	6.6	5.4	8.3	6.3	4.5	5.3
Arkansas	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.9
California	7.3	6.2	4.7	5.5	12.9	6.0
Colorado	2.2	2.1	1.8	3.1	1.7	2.3
Connecticut	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
Delaware	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
District of Columbia	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7
Florida	5.5	5.3	2.2	4.7	5.7	5.7
Georgia	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.9	3.5
Hawaii	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Idaho	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Illinois	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7
Indiana	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.0
Iowa	3.3	4.2	6.8	2.8	1.9	2.8
Kansas	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.7
Kentucky	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.7
Louisiana	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
Maryland	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	4.4
Massachusetts	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4
Michigan	4.6	4.6	3.8	4.1	5.7	5.9
Minnesota	5.4	7.7	10.8	9.7	3.5	3.7
Mississippi	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.7
Missouri	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.0
Montana	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.1	0.6	1.0
Nebraska	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Nevada	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
New Hampshire	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
New Jersey	6.2	4.7	2.3	5.3	4.6	4.3
New Mexico	3.4	2.2	3.4	3.7	1.3	1.8
New York	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.5	0.8
North Carolina	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.6
North Dakota	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Ohio	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.1
Oklahoma	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5
Oregon	2.9	2.7	4.3	5.0	1.8	1.9
Pennsylvania	7.6	7.3	6.2	5.6	5.3	7.6
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Rhode Island	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
South Carolina	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.8

States	Percentages					
	Overall[1]	Depressive Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders	Bipolar Disorders
South Dakota	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Tennessee	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.3
Texas	5.1	6.1	6.5	5.8	7.3	10.7
Utah	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7
Vermont	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
Virginia	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.3
Washington	3.5	3.3	5.0	3.9	2.5	2.4
West Virginia	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wisconsin	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.8
Wyoming	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other Jurisdictions[2]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1]Diagnostic category percentages are not mutually exclusive since MH-CLD clients can have up to 3 reported diagnoses, and clients with multiple diagnoses are counted in more than one diagnostic grouping. Therefore, the sum of diagnostic category percentages may exceed the overall total.

[2]Other jurisdictions include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau. Data are presented together to minimize disclosure risk.

Table B-10. Top 5 Mental Health Diagnoses Rates per 100,000 Population Among Adults by State, 2022 (Section 6)

States	Rates per 100,000					
	Overall	Depressive Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders	Bipolar Disorders
Alabama	1,574	630	355	187	432	288
Alaska	1,043	277	195	261	89	72
Arizona	5,004	1,454	1,877	956	565	612
Arkansas	1,988	596	234	245	344	249
California	1,034	315	198	159	309	132
Colorado	2,095	685	517	580	276	329
Connecticut	1,457	517	374	345	335	247
Delaware	1,266	374	176	162	250	250
District of Columbia	4,620	1,720	321	499	774	884
Florida	1,331	452	162	230	231	213
Georgia	1,368	457	350	256	343	277
Hawaii	622	114	49	221	226	71
Idaho	289	86	42	27	117	58
Illinois	229	68	50	36	68	44
Indiana	1,637	747	756	398	243	255
Iowa	5,878	2,628	3,554	983	569	762
Kansas	1,625	710	571	379	142	205
Kentucky	2,877	966	816	607	310	324
Louisiana	457	191	140	54	107	91
Maryland	3,461	1,225	817	438	335	611
Massachusetts	172	46	38	28	79	43
Michigan	2,495	897	620	456	528	498
Minnesota	5,280	2,671	3,159	1,916	582	561
Mississippi	3,320	1,277	853	414	689	514
Missouri	1,083	521	397	218	287	285
Montana	6,330	2,763	2,934	1,100	485	767
Nebraska	1,049	374	273	205	140	201
Nevada	266	49	45	28	86	33
New Hampshire	1,191	629	484	452	174	246
New Jersey	3,725	1,007	403	645	462	394
New Mexico	8,900	2,048	2,664	1,968	557	744
New York	263	47	33	67	115	32
North Carolina	971	402	239	231	193	205
North Dakota	1,080	428	538	273	289	156
Ohio	533	191	174	162	83	82
Oklahoma	2,422	1,067	518	496	350	326
Oregon	3,656	1,220	1,635	1,294	382	374
Pennsylvania	3,177	1,088	782	473	377	490
Puerto Rico	73	10	5	2	45	6
Rhode Island	2,792	1,358	1,010	734	510	456

States	Rates per 100,000					
	Overall	Depressive Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders	Bipolar Disorders
South Carolina	1,489	554	444	385	413	291
South Dakota	1,812	628	535	348	228	175
Tennessee	764	306	126	105	118	162
Texas	985	414	374	226	236	318
Utah	1,395	548	650	239	249	195
Vermont	2,820	745	679	981	338	235
Virginia	1,283	536	445	297	375	328
Washington	2,487	827	1,048	558	295	259
West Virginia	680	225	328	95	47	84
Wisconsin	1,110	230	227	99	190	114
Wyoming	2,319	923	880	554	213	312
Other Jurisdictions[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,656**	**587**	**495**	**335**	**279**	**256**

[1]Other jurisdictions include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau. Data are presented together to minimize disclosure risk.

"--" – missing/unknown/not collected/not applicable. For notes on data definitions, please see Appendix A.

Table B-11. Overall Missing Counts and Percentages by Key Characteristics, 2022

Characteristics	Number Reporting	Number Missing[1]	Percent Reporting	Percent Missing
Age group	6,949,855	8,064	99.9	0.1
Sex	6,942,314	15,605	99.8	0.2
Race	6,116,828	841,091	87.9	12.1
Ethnicity	5,960,063	997,856	85.7	14.3
SMI/SED[2]	6,520,685	437,234	93.7	6.3
Employment	2,728,824	4,229,095	39.2	60.8
Residential	4,345,341	2,612,578	62.5	37.5
Education	3,402,992	3,554,927	48.9	51.1
Service Setting[3]	6,957,919	0	100.0	0.0
Mental Health Diagnoses	5,899,698	849,379	84.8	12.2

[1]Includes missing, unknown, not collected, and not applicable.

[2]Clients who have serious mental illness (SMI) or serious emotional disturbance (SED). For notes on data definitions, please see Appendix A.

[3]Service Setting indicates up to 5 types of mental health treatment settings in which the individual received services throughout the reporting period, and not the type of service received.

Appendix C. Mental Health Client-Level Data (MH-CLD) Detailed Overview

Introduction and Background

Mental Health Client-Level Data (MH-CLD) is administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). This data system collects and reports data on clients receiving mental health treatment services that are provided or funded, at least partially, through state mental health agencies (SMHAs). MH-CLD provides a mechanism for reporting demographic, clinical, and outcomes data from states and territories receiving MHBG funds from SAMHSA. The MH-CLD data are currently collected for and reported to SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ) by the SMHAs in accordance with the reporting terms and conditions of the Behavioral Health Services Information System (BHSIS) Agreements funded by SAMHSA.[1] SAMHSA's MHBG program funds a total of 59 SMHAs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 8 territories.[2]

MH-CLD provides demographic, clinical, and National Outcome Measures (NOMs) data on clients receiving publicly funded mental health treatment services to behavioral health service providers; researchers; the public; and federal, state, and local governments. The NOMs presented in this report include stability in housing/residential status, adult employment, and access to services/capacity. MH-CLD provides data on the race, ethnicity, sex, and age of clients served, and can cross-tabulate these demographic categories with NOMs such as employment and living situation. The combination of demographic information with NOMs can provide information and insight into who is accessing services and how well they do once they are receiving services.

SAMHSA uses the MH-CLD data to enhance their understanding of publicly funded mental health treatment service systems. The data are used to examine these service systems over time; to inform decisions about SAMHSA's use of its mental health block grant funds; and to better understand the technical assistance and support needs of mental health providers and the communities they serve.

In 2008, SAMHSA's Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) tested the feasibility of transitioning from aggregate reporting of SAMHSA's mental health NOMs to client-level data reporting. This led to the development of the MH-CLD reporting method. The general framework for the MH-CLD involves a compilation of the demographic, clinical, and NOMs data of clients served by an SMHA within a state-defined 12-month reporting period. States may choose the calendar year or the state fiscal year as their reporting period. Clients served are defined as all enrolled clients who received mental health and support services, including screening, assessment, crisis services, and telemedicine, from programs operated or funded by the SMHA during the reporting period. Two data sets are submitted each reporting period: Basic Client Information is due December 1, and the State Hospital Readmission data set is due March 1 of the following year. These two data sets provide data that inform the following mental health NOMs: increased access to services/capacity, increased stability in family and living conditions, increased/retained employment (adults) and return to/stay in school (children), reduced use of psychiatric inpatient beds, and decreased criminal justice involvement. Data are reported in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 rules for non-protected health information.

In 2010, CBHSQ began a parallel effort of testing the feasibility of building a national behavioral health database that integrates both mental health and substance use data using a uniform platform for data reporting. This effort led to the integration of mental health data into the well-established system of reporting for substance use client-level data, known as the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). To enable reporting of mental health data to TEDS, the system was modified to incorporate data elements that capture characteristics unique to the mental health services system and the clients receiving mental health treatment services. These characteristics include, among others, the extended period of time that a client may be engaged in treatment, the recovery process, and the simultaneous receipt of different types of services from different service providers. This method of reporting mental health data at the client level is referred to as the Mental Health Treatment Episode Data Set (MH-TEDS). MH-TEDS is a compilation of demographic, substance use, mental health, clinical, legal, and socioeconomic characteristics of clients who are primarily receiving publicly funded mental health and/or substance use services. MH-TEDS data also support program performance measurement and management goals. The same set of mental health NOMs enumerated under MH-CLD is also supported by MH-TEDS. National mental health client-level data reporting was launched in 2011 when MH-CLD was the only reporting method available. Beginning in the 2014 reporting period, states could choose either method—MH-CLD or MH-TEDS—to use for data reporting. The number of states and jurisdictions reporting mental health data to SAMHSA using MH-CLD and/or MH-TEDS has increased from 19 in 2011 to 53 in 2022.

Unlike MH-CLD, MH-TEDS is structured around treatment events, that is, admissions and discharges from specific service settings. Admission and discharge records can be linked to track treatment episodes and the treatment services received by clients. Thus, with MH-TEDS, both the client and the treatment episode can serve as a unit of analysis, whereas with MH-CLD, the client is the sole unit of analysis. MH-TEDS data can be made compatible for

analysis with MH-CLD data by developing a file with a structure similar to the MH-CLD data set. After transposing admission and discharge records from MH-TEDS into a client-level file, the MH-TEDS variables are cross walked to MH-CLD variables, which allows for using clients as the unit of analysis for mental health client-level data. This in turn allows the SMHAs to use either MH-CLD or MH-TEDS as their reporting method. The common TEDS platform in which both the substance use and mental health data are reported enhances the ability to report data for people with co-occurring mental and substance use disorders. It also offers optional data fields for clients with mental illness that are not captured in MH-CLD, such as referral source, details on criminal justice referral, income sources, and health insurance.

Data Reporting Exclusions, Methods, and Periods by State and Territory

Irrespective of the reporting method used (i.e., MH-TEDS and/or MH-CLD), the data presented in this report includes clients served through a 12-month reporting period as defined by each SMHA. This report excludes states and territories that did not submit their data for the 2018–2022 reporting period. State and territory specific exclusions, reporting methods, and reporting periods are described below and are presented in Table C-1.

Exclusions:

For the 2022 reporting period, one state (Maine) and five territories (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not submit data.

For the 2021 reporting period, four states (Florida, Maine, Ohio, and South Dakota) and five territories (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not submit data.

For the 2020 reporting period, four states (Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, and West Virginia) and five territories (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not submit data.

For the 2019 reporting period, six states (Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, and West Virginia) and five territories (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not submit data.

For the 2018 reporting period, five states (Alaska, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, and New Hampshire) and five territories (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not submit data.

Reporting Periods:

State reporting periods are consistent between reporting years to allow for consistency in data. State reporting periods may be calculated by subtracting the corresponding number of years earlier from the dates supplied for 2022. For the 2018–2022 reporting period, see Table C-1.

Reporting Methods: For the 2018–2022 reporting methods, see Table C-1.

Table C-1. Mental Health State and Territory Reporting Methods and Periods, 2018–2022

(C = MH-CLD, T = MH-TEDS)

State or Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 reporting period[1]
Alabama	C	C	C	C	C	10/1/2021 to 9/30/2022
Alaska	-	T	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	C	-	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Arkansas	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
California	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2020 to 6/30/2021
Colorado	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Connecticut[2]	T, C[2]	T, C[2]	T, C[2]	T, C[2]	T, C[2]	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Delaware	T	T	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
District of Columbia	T	T	T	T	T	10/1/2021 to 9/30/2022
Federated States of Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	C	T	T	-	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Georgia	-	-	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Idaho	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Illinois	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Indiana	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Iowa	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Kansas	*	*	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Kentucky	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Louisiana	T	T	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Maine	**	**	**	**	**	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	C	C	***	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Massachusetts	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Michigan	T	T	T	T	T	10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021
Minnesota	C	C	C	C	C	1/1/2021 to 12/31/2021
Mississippi	T	T	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Missouri	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Montana	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Nebraska	T	T	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Nevada	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
New Hampshire	-	-	-	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
New Jersey[3]	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
New Mexico	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
New York[4]	C	C	C	C	C	4/1/2021 to 3/31/2022
North Carolina	T	T	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
North Dakota	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	C	C	C	C	C	10/1/2021 to 9/30/2022
Ohio	C	C	C	*	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Oklahoma	T	T	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022

State or Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 reporting period[1]
Oregon	C	C	C	C	C	1/1/2021 to 12/31/2021
Republic of Palau	C	C	C	C	C	10/1/2020 to 9/30/2021
Pennsylvania	T	T	T	T	T	7/1/2020 to 6/30/2021
Puerto Rico	T	T	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Rhode Island	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
South Carolina	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
South Dakota	C	C	C	-	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Tennessee[4]	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Texas	C	C	C	C	C	9/1/2021 to 8/31/2022
Utah	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Vermont	T	T	T	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Virginia	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
U.S. Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
West Virginia	T	-	-	T	T	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022
Wisconsin	C	C	C	C	C	1/1/2021 to 12/31/2021
Wyoming	C	C	C	C	C	7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022

- State is building capacity for future reporting of client-level data.
* State is building capacity to switch to MH-TEDS reporting.
** State switched to building capacity (for MH-CLD reporting) due to staff turnover.
*** The state agency that is responsible for data reporting moved to a new location and was not able to submit data.
[1]The 2018–2022 reporting frame for MH-CLD State reporting periods is consistent between reporting years to allow for consistency in data. State reporting periods may be calculated by subtracting the corresponding number of years earlier from the dates supplied for 2022 (e.g., if the 2022 reporting period is 07/01/2021-06/30/2022, the reporting period for 2021 is 07/01/2020-06/30/2021).
[2]Connecticut: MH-TEDS for adults, MH-CLD for children/adolescents.
[3]New Jersey reported 2018 data as well as 2020 data in the 2020 reporting year.
[4]New York and Tennessee report only a subset of the total clients served through their SMHAs.

Data Notes and Limitations

The data included in this report are presented as counts, percentages, and rates per 100,000 population, as applicable. The population data for calculating rates per 100,000 were drawn from:

1. The 2022 Census for estimating total, by age, and by sex populations;
2. The 2022 America Communities Survey (ACS) for estimating by race, by ethnicity, by employment, and by school attendance populations.

Given the state exclusions and lack of subgroup-level data from a single/consistent source, the population estimates downloaded from above sources were adjusted to do the following:

1. Exclude populations for states not included in this report (i.e., Maine);
2. Include Puerto Rico total and subgroup population estimates wherever necessary; and
3. Apply U.S. and Puerto Rico Census 2022 population distribution ratios to ACS estimates to generate population estimates for children (ages 0 to 17) and adults (ages 18 and older);
4. It should be noted that data from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau contribute marginally to the numerators but not to the denominators of all rates.

Mental health diagnosis category data presented in this report uses any reported mental health diagnosis to group clients and are presented as percentages of clients who have at least one specific known mental health diagnosis. MH-CLD can capture up to 3 diagnoses, and this report uses any mental health diagnosis (whether first, second, or third) to group clients. This means that clients with multiple diagnoses can be counted multiple times with their respective diagnostic groupings. For some clients, no mental health diagnosis was reported; where tabulated, these clients are counted as "No/deferred diagnosis."

Similar to mental health diagnosis categories, clients may have been in multiple service settings during the reporting period; therefore, like mental health diagnosis categories, the sums of counts or percentages of specific service settings will exceed the overall count or 100%, respectively.

Records with partially complete data have been retained in this report. For example, an entire client record is not removed from the report because a single data item is missing. When records include missing or invalid data for a specific variable, those records are excluded from tabulations of that variable.

States continually review and improve their data collection and processing. When systematic errors are identified, states may revise or replace historical MH-TEDS and MH-CLD data files. While this process represents an improvement in the data system, the data presented in this report may differ slightly from revised MH-TEDS and MH-CLD files.

Lastly, since both MH-TEDS and MH-CLD reporting methods only capture data on clients served through SMHAs using state-defined 12-month reporting periods, these data do not represent the total national demand for mental health treatment nor describe the mental health status of the national population.

Mental Health Diagnosis Group Definitions

Mental health diagnoses are reported in the MH-TEDS and MH-CLD as codes from the International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM). Up to three mental health diagnostic codes may be reported for each client. For this report, diagnostic codes were grouped to 13 diagnostic groups, based on a modified version of the Clinical Classification Software (CCS).[3] Table C-2 below presents these diagnostic groups and their associated ICD-9/ICD-10 codes.

Table C-2. Mental Health Diagnosis Groups and International Classification of Diseases (ICD) Codes Crosswalk

Diagnosis group	ICD-10 codes	ICD-9 codes
Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder (ADD/ADHD)	F90.0, F90.1, F90.2, F90.8, F90.9, R46.0, R46.1, R46.2, R46.3, R46.4, R46.5, R46.6, R46.7, R46.81, R46.89 (F90, R46)*	314.00, 314.01, 314.1, 314.2, 314.8, 314.9 (314, 314.0, 314.10, 314.80, 314.90)*
Alcohol-Related Disorders	F10.10, F10.11, F10.120, F10.121, F10.129, F10.14, F10.150, F10.151, F10.159, F10.180, F10.181, F10.182, F10.188, F10.19, F10.20, F10.21, F10.220, F10.221, F10.229, F10.230, F10.231, F10.232, F10.239, F10.24, F10.250, F10.251, F10.259, F10.26, F10.27, F10.280, F10.281, F10.282, F10.288, F10.29, F10.920, F10.921, F10.929, F10.94, F10.950, F10.951, F10.959, F10.96, F10.97, F10.980, F10.981, F10.982, F10.988, F10.99, G62.1, I42.6, K29.20, K29.21, K70.0, K70.10, K70.11, K70.2, K70.30, K70.31, K70.40, K70.9, O99.310, O99.311, O99.312, O99.313, O99.314, O99.315, P04.3, Q86.0 (F10, F10.1, F10.12, F10.15, F10.18, F10.2, F10.22, F10.23, F10.25, F10.28, F10.9, F10.92, F10.95, F10.98, K70, K70.3, K70.4, O99.31, Q86)*	291.0, 291.1, 291.2, 291.3, 291.4, 291.5, 291.8, 291.81, 291.82, 291.89, 291.9, 303.00, 303.01, 303.02, 303.03, 303.90, 303.91, 303.92, 303.93, 305.00, 305.01, 305.02, 305.03, 357.5, 425.5, 535.3, 535.30, 535.31, 571.0, 571.1, 571.2, 571.3, 760.71, 980.0 (291.00, 291, 291.10, 291.20, 291.30, 291.40, 291.50, 291.80, 201.90, 303, 303.0, 303.9, 305, 305.0)*
Anxiety Disorders	F06.4, F40.00, F40.01, F40.02, F40.10, F40.11, F40.210, F40.218, F40.220, F40.228, F40.230, F40.231, F40.232, F40.233, F40.240, F40.241, F40.242, F40.243, F40.248, F40.290, F40.291, F40.298, F40.8, F40.9, F41.0, F41.1, F41.3, F41.8, F41.9, F42., F42.2, F42.3, F42.4, F42.8, F42.9, F43.0, F43.11, F43.12, F48.8, F48.9, F93.0, R45.2, R45.3, R45.4, R45.5, R45.6, R45.7, R45.81, R45.82, R45.83, R45.84 (F40, F40.1, F40.21, F40.22, F40.23, F40.24, F40.29, F41, F93)*	293.84, 300.00, 300.01, 300.02, 300.09, 300.10, 300.20, 300.21, 300.22, 300.23, 300.29, 300.3, 300.5, 300.89, 300.9, 308.0, 308.1, 308.2, 308.4, 308.9, 309.21, 313.0, 313.1, 313.21, 313.22, 313.3, 313.82, 313.83 (300.0, 300, 300.1, 300.2, 300.30, 300.50, 300.90, 308.00, 308, 308.10, 308.20, 308.40, 308.90, 313, 313.00, 313.8, 313.80)*
Bipolar Disorders	F31.0, F31.10, F31.11, F31.12, F31.13, F31.2, F31.30, F31.31, F31.32, F31.4, F31.5, F31.60, F31.61, F31.62, F31.63, F31.64, F31.70, F31.71, F31.72, F31.73, F31.74, F31.75, F31.76, F31.77, F31.78, F31.81, F31.89, F31.9 (F31, F31.1, F31.3, F31.6, F31.7, F31.8)*	296.00, 296.01, 296.02, 296.03, 296.04, 296.05, 296.06, 296.10, 296.11, 296.12, 296.13, 296.14, 296.15, 296.16, 296.40, 296.41, 296.42, 296.43, 296.44, 296.45, 296.46, 296.50, 296.51, 296.52, 296.53, 296.54, 296.55, 296.56, 296.60, 296.61, 296.62, 296.63, 296.64, 296.65, 296.66, 296.7, 296.80, 296.81, 296.82, 296.89, 296.90, 296.99 (296, 296.0, 296.1, 296.4, 296.5, 296.6, 296.70, 296.8, 296.9)*
Conduct Disorders	F91.0, F91.1, F91.2, F91.8, F91.9	312.00, 312.01, 312.02, 312.03, 312.10, 312.11, 312.12, 312.13, 312.20, 312.21, 312.22, 312.23, 312.4, 312.8, 312.81, 312.82, 312.89, 312.9 (312, 312.0, 312.1, 312.2, 312.40, 312.80, 312.90)*
Delirium, Dementia, and Amnestic and other Cognitive Disorders	F01.50, F01.51, F02.80, F02.81, F03.90, F03.91, F04, F05, F07.0, F07.81, F07.89, F07.9, F09, F48.2, G30.0, G30.1, G30.8, G30.9, G31.01, G31.09, G31.1, G31.83, R41.81, R54 (F01, F07, G30)*	290.0, 290.10, 290.11, 290.12, 290.13, 290.20, 290.21, 290.3, 290.40, 290.41, 290.42, 290.43, 290.8, 290.9, 293.0, 293.1, 294.0, 294.1, 294.10, 294.11, 294.20, 294.21, 294.8, 294.9, 310.0, 310.2, 310.8, 310.81, 310.89, 310.9, 331.0, 331.1, 331.11, 331.19, 331.2, 331.82, 797 (290.00, 290, 290.1, 290.2, 290.30, 290.4, 290.80, 290.90, 293, 293.00, 294.00, 294, 294.2, 294.80, 294.90, 310, 310.00, 310.20, 310.90, 331, 331.00, 331.10)*
Depressive Disorders	F32.0, F32.1, F32.2, F32.3, F32.4, F32.5, F32.8, F32.81, F32.89, F32.9, F33.0, F33.1, F33.2, F33.3, F33.40, F33.41, F33.42, F33.8, F33.9 (F32, F33, F33.4)*	293.83, 296.20, 296.21, 296.22, 296.23, 296.24, 296.25, 296.26, 296.30, 296.31, 296.32, 296.33, 296.34, 296.35, 296.36, 300.4, 311 (296.2, 296.3, 300.40, 311.00, 311.0)*
Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)	F91.3	313.81
Personality Disorders	F60.0, F60.1, F60.2, F60.3, F60.4, F60.5, F60.6, F60.7, F60.81, F60.89, F60.9, F69 (F60)*	301.0, 301.10, 301.11, 301.12, 301.13, 301.20, 301.21, 301.22, 301.3, 301.4, 301.50, 301.51, 301.59, 301.6, 301.7, 301.81, 301.82, 301.83, 301.84, 301.89, 301.9 (301.00, 301, 301.1, 301.2, 301.30, 301.40, 301.5, 301.60, 301.70, 301.90)*
Pervasive Developmental Disorders (PDD)	F84.0, F84.3, F84.5, F84.8, F84.9 (F84)*	299.00, 299.01, 299.10, 299.11, 299.80, 299.81, 299.90, 299.91 (299, 299.1, 299.8, 299.9)*

Diagnosis group	ICD-10 codes	ICD-9 codes
Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders	F06.0, F06.2, F20.0, F20.1, F20.2, F20.3, F20.5, F20.81, F20.89, F20.9, F21, F22, F23, F24, F25.0, F25.1, F25.8, F25.9, F28, F29	293.81, 293.82, 295.00, 295.01, 2950.2, 295.03, 295.04, 295.05, 295.10, 295.11, 295.12, 295.13, 295.14, 295.15, 295.20, 295.21, 295.22, 295.23, 295.24, 295.25, 295.30, 295.31, 295.32, 295.33, 295.34, 295.35, 295.40, 295.41, 295.42, 295.43, 295.44, 295.45, 295.50, 295.51, 295.52, 295.53, 295.54, 295.55, 295.60, 295.61, 295.62, 295.63, 295.64, 295.65, 295.70, 295.71, 295.72, 295.73, 295.74, 295.75, 295.80, 295.81, 295.82, 295.83, 295.84, 295.85, 295.90, 295.91, 295.92, 295.93, 295.94, 295.95, 297.0, 297.1, 297.2, 297.3, 297.8, 297.9, 298.0, 298.1, 298.2, 298.3, 298.4, 298.8, 298.9
	(F06, F20, F25)*	(295, 295.0, 295.1, 295.2, 295.3, 295.4, 295.5, 295.6, 295.7, 295.8, 295.9, 297.00, 297, 297.10, 297.20, 207.30, 207.80, 207.90, 298.00, 298, 298.10, 298.20, 298.30, 298.40, 298.80, 298.90)*
Substance-Related Disorders	F11.10, F11.11, F11.120, F11.121, F11.122, F11.129, F11.13, F11.14, F11.150, F11.151, F11.159, F11.181, F11.182, F11.188, F11.19, F11.20, F11.21, F11.220, F11.221, F11.222, F11.229, F11.23, F11.24, F11.250, F11.251, F11.259, F11.281, F11.282, F11.288, F11.29, F11.90, F11.920, F11.921, F11.922, F11.929, F11.93, F11.94, F11.950, F11.951, F11.959, F11.981, F11.982, F11.988, F11.99, F12.10, F12.120, F12.121, F12.122, F12.129, F12.13, F12.150, F12.151, F12.159, F12.180, F12.188, F12.19, F12.20, F12.21, F12.220, F12.221, F12.222, F12.229, F12.23, F12.250, F12.251, F12.259, F12.280, F12.288, F12.29, F12.90, F12.920, F12.921, F12.922, F12.929, F12.950, F12.951, F12.959, F12.980, F12.988, F12.99, F13.10, F13.11, F13.120, F13.121, F13.129, F13.14, F13.150, F13.151, F13.159, F13.180, F13.181, F13.182, F13.188, F13.19, F13.20, F13.21, F13.220, F13.221, F13.229, F13.230, F13.231, F13.232, F13.239, F13.24, F13.250, F13.251, F13.259, F13.26, F13.27, F13.280, F13.281, F13.282, F13.288, F13.29, F13.90, F13.920, F13.921, F13.929, F13.930, F13.931, F13.932, F13.939, F13.94, F13.950, F13.951, F13.959, F13.96, F13.97, F13.980, F13.981, F13.982, F13.988, F13.99, F14.10, F14.120, F14.121, F14.122, F14.129, F14.14, F14.150, F14.151, F14.159, F14.180, F14.181, F14.182, F14.188, F14.19, F14.20, F14.21, F14.220, F14.221, F14.222, F14.229, F14.23, F14.24, F14.250, F14.251, F14.259, F14.280, F14.281, F14.282, F14.288, F14.29, F14.90, F14.920, F14.921, F14.922, F14.929, F14.94, F14.950, F14.951, F14.959, F14.980, F14.981, F14.982, F14.988, F14.99, F15.10, F15.120, F15.121, F15.122, F15.129, F15.14, F15.150, F15.151, F15.159, F15.180, F15.181, F15.182, F15.188, F15.19, F15.20, F15.21, F15.220, F15.221, F15.222, F15.229, F15.23, F15.24, F15.250, F15.251, F15.259, F15.280, F15.281, F15.282, F15.288, F15.29, F15.90, F15.920, F15.921, F15.922, F15.929, F15.93, F15.94, F15.950, F15.951, F15.959, F15.980, F15.981, F15.982, F15.988, F15.99, F16.10, F16.11, F16.120, F16.121, F16.122, F16.129, F16.14, F16.150, F16.151, F16.159, F16.180, F16.183, F16.188, F16.19, F16.20, F16.21, F16.220, F16.221, F16.229, F16.24, F16.250, F16.251, F16.259, F16.280, F16.283, F16.288, F16.29, F16.90, F16.920, F16.921, F16.929, F16.94, F16.950, F16.951, F16.959, F16.980, F16.983, F16.988, F16.99, F17.200, F17.201, F17.203, F17.208, F17.209, F17.210, F17.211, F17.213, F17.218, F17.219, F17.220, F17.221, F17.223, F17.228, F17.229, F17.290, F17.291, F17.293, F17.298, F17.299, F18.10, F18.11, F18.120, F18.121, F18.129, F18.14, F18.150, F18.151, F18.159, F18.17, F18.180, F18.188, F18.19, F18.20, F18.21, F18.220, F18.221, F18.229, F18.24, F18.250, F18.251, F18.259, F18.27, F18.280, F18.288, F18.29, F18.90, F18.920, F18.921, F18.929, F18.94, F18.950, F18.951, F18.959, F18.97, F18.980, F18.988, F18.99, F19.10, F19.120, F19.121, F19.122, F19.129, F19.14, F19.150, F19.151, F19.159, F19.16, F19.17, F19.180, F19.181, F19.182, F19.188, F19.19, F19.20, F19.21, F19.220, F19.221, F19.222, F19.229, F19.230, F19.231, F19.232, F19.239, F19.24, F19.250, F19.251, F19.259, F19.26, F19.27, F19.280, F19.281, F19.282, F19.288, F19.29, F19.90, F19.920, F19.921, F19.922, F19.929, F19.930, F19.931, F19.932, F19.939, F19.94, F19.950, F19.951, F19.959, F19.96, F19.97, F19.980, F19.981, F19.982, F19.988, F19.99, F55.0, F55.1, F55.2, F55.3, F55.4, F55.8, O35.5XX0, O35.5XX1, O35.5XX2, O35.5XX3, O35.5XX4, O35.5XX5, O35.5XX9, O99.320, O99.321, O99.322, O99.323, O99.324, O99.325, P04.41, P04.49, P96.1, P96.2, T40.0X1A,	292.0, 292.11, 292.12, 292.2, 292.81, 292.82, 292.83, 292.84, 292.85, 292.89, 292.9, 304.00, 304.01, 304.02, 304.03, 304.10, 304.11, 304.12, 304.13, 304.20, 304.21, 304.22, 304.23, 304.30, 304.31, 304.32, 304.33, 304.40, 304.41, 304.42, 304.43, 304.50, 304.51, 304.52, 304.53, 304.60, 304.61, 304.62, 304.63, 304.70, 304.71, 304.72, 304.73, 304.80, 304.81, 304.82, 304.83, 304.90, 304.91, 304.92, 304.93, 305.20, 305.21, 305.22, 305.23, 305.30, 305.31, 305.32, 305.33, 305.40, 305.41, 305.42, 305.43, 305.50, 305.51, 305.52, 305.53, 305.60, 305.61, 305.62, 305.63, 305.70, 305.71, 305.72, 305.73, 305.80, 305.81, 305.82, 305.83, 305.90, 305.91, 305.92, 305.93, 648.30, 648.31, 648.32, 648.33, 648.34, 655.50, 655.51, 655.53, 760.72, 760.73, 760.75, 779.5, 965.00, 965.01, 965.02, 965.09, V65.42

Diagnosis group	ICD-10 codes	ICD-9 codes
	T40.0X1D, T40.0X1S, T40.0X3A, T40.0X3D, T40.0X3S, T40.0X4A, T40.0X4D, T40.0X4S, T40.0X5A, T40.0X5D, T40.0X5S, T40.0X6A, T40.0X6D, T40.0X6S, T40.1X1A, T40.1X1D, T40.1X1S, T40.1X3A, T40.1X3D, T40.1X3S, T40.1X4A, T40.1X4D, T40.1X4S, T40.1X5A, T40.1X5D, T40.1X5S, T40.5X1A, T40.5X1D, T40.5X1S, T40.5X3A, T40.5X3D, T40.5X3S, T40.5X4A, T40.5X4D, T40.5X4S, T40.5X5A, T40.5X5D, T40.5X5S, T40.5X6A, T40.5X6D, T40.5X6S, T40.7X1A, T40.7X1D, T40.7X1S, T40.7X3A, T40.7X3D, T40.7X3S, T40.7X4A, T40.7X4D, T40.7X4S, T40.7X5A, T40.7X5D, T40.7X5S, T40.7X6A, T40.7X6D, T40.7X6S, T40.8X1A, T40.8X1D, T40.8X1S, T40.8X3A, T40.8X3D, T40.8X3S, T40.8X4A, T40.8X4D, T40.8X4S, T40.8X5A, T40.8X5D, T40.8X5S, T40.901A, T40.901D, T40.901S, T40.903A, T40.903D, T40.903S, T40.904A, T40.904D, T40.904S, T40.905A, T40.905D, T40.905S, T40.906A, T40.906D, T40.906S, T40.991A, T40.991D, T40.991S, T40.993A, T40.993D, T40.993S	(292, 292.00, 202.20, 202.90, 304, 304.0, 304.1, 304.2, 304.3, 304.4, 304.5, 304.6, 304.7, 304.8, 304.9, 305., 305.2, 305.3, 305.4, 305.5, 305.6, 305.7, 305.8, 305.9, 655.5, 965)*
Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders	F43.10, F43.20, F43.21, F43.22, F43.23, F43.24, F43.25, F43.29, F43.8, F43.9 *(F43.1, F43.2)**	308.3, 309.0, 309.1, 309.22, 309.23, 309.24, 309.28, 309.29, 309.3, 309.4, 309.81, 309.82, 309.83, 309.89, 309.9 *(308.30, 309, 309.00, 309.10, 309.20, 309.30, 309.40, 309.80, 30.98, 309.90)**
Other	For additional specific ICD-10 codes classified as 'other' mental health diagnoses, see Appendix E of the 2020 MH-CLD Annual Report.[4]	For additional specific ICD-9 codes classified as 'other' mental health diagnoses, see Appendix E of the 2020 MH-CLD Annual Report.[4]

[1]Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). (2022, December 8). Community Mental Health Services Block Grant. https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/block-grants/mhbg

[2]Territories receiving MHBG funding include American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

[3]CCS Category Names/Labels can be accessed at https://hcup-us.ahrq.gov/toolssoftware/ccs/CCSCategoryNames_FullLabels.pdf.

[4]Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. Mental Health Annual Report: 2015–2020. Use of Mental Health Services: National Client-Level Data. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2022. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2020-mental-health-client-level-data-annual-report

**Italicized codes are nonstandard ICD-9 or ICD-10 codes in the data belonging to the same mental health diagnostic group and included in the category.*

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SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SAMHSA's mission is to lead public health and service delivery efforts that promote mental health, prevent substance misuse, and provide treatments and supports to foster recovery while ensuring equitable access and better outcomes.

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